

1876.

ANNUAL
CATALOGUE

OF



Market Hall, Market Square,

Portland, Maine.

CATALOGUES FREE TO ALL.

Daily Press Printing House, Wm. M. Marks, Printer.
1876.

NEW EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWER



The unprecedented success of the **EXCELSIOR**, and the universal satisfaction it has given, is conclusive evidence of its superiority; yet, notwithstanding its past success, it has been greatly improved; and we now present the **EXCELSIOR IMPROVED**, to the public, with the full assurance that it is the most perfect lawn-mower now made.

ADVANTAGES OVER OTHER MOWERS.

It Runs Lighter.

It Rolls the Ground.

It Cuts the Borders.

It Needs Less Repairs.

It Cuts Higher Grass.

Its Adjustments are more Simple.

The Gears are Perfectly Covered.

The Roller does not Run in the Standing Grass.

LIST OF PRICES :

HAND MOWERS.

No. 1,	Width of Cut,	9 in.,	\$14.
" 2,	" "	12 "	18.
" 3,	" "	15 "	22.
" 4,	" "	18 "	26.

HORSE MOWERS.

No. 5,	Width of Cut,	25 in.,	\$ 75.
" 6,	" "	30 "	95.
" 7,	" "	35 "	100.
" 8,	" "	40 "	200.

Horse Boots, \$12.00 per Set.

ABOUT WARRANTING SEEDS.

It will be unnecessary to call attention to the quality of our Seeds. They are grown with the greatest care especial attention being given to produce them perfectly pure, free from all mixture, and to give them their fullest development. We bestow constant and assiduous care to make all our Seeds the purest and most perfect possible. At the same time, we wish it to be particularly understood that we do not warrant any of them. The ultimate success of a crop is dependent on so many contingencies that we cannot hold ourselves liable or responsible for failures.

YK.E662

ANNUAL CATALOGUE

OF CHOICE AND SELECT

Flower and Vegetable Seeds,

EMBRACING

THE MOST ESTEEMED VARIETIES IN CULTIVATION,
IMPORTED AND GROWN EXPRESSLY FOR US,

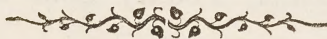
WHICH ARE OFFERED FOR SALE BY

Kendall & Whitney,

AT THE

PORTLAND

Agricultural Warehouse and Seedstore,
Market Hall, Market Square,
PORTLAND, ME.





PORTLAND, ME. :


DAILY PRESS PRINTING HOUSE, WM. M. MARKS, MANAGER.


1876.

We offer our SEEDS for sale with the full assurance that they are true and reliable, and we shall never allow any to be sent out from our establishment unless known to be of the very first quality. Such kinds as do not produce seeds well in this country we import from reliable growers in England, France and Germany ; such of them as are raised in this country are grown by ourselves, or by growers in whom we have the most implicit confidence.

 Dealers in Seeds and Country Traders supplied on the best terms.

 Persons who wish for seeds to sell again, can be supplied at a liberal discount, with boxes containing a complete assortment, neatly put up in small papers, labelled and sealed ; ready for retail, and every sort warranted to be of the very best quality.

 GRASS SEEDS at the lowest market prices.

 FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, GRAPE VINES, and all Nursery productions, furnished at one day's notice, and when requested, can be packed in mats or boxes, so as to be safely sent to any part of America.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS of every description can be furnished at short notice.

We make a specialty of growing Cabbage and Tomato Plants, and can furnish them in any quantity.

BONE MEAL for Cattle. Poultry Bone for Fowls. Ground Bone for Agriculture.

Peruvian Guano, Superphosphate of Lime, &c.

KENDALL & WHITNEY.

SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS, &C., BY MAIL,

Postpaid to all parts of the United States. All parcels by Express to be paid by the purchaser, unless by special agreement. The cost of collection and return charges will be added to bills sent C. O. D.

The postage law authorizes the sending of BULBS, FLOWER ROOTS, CUTTINGS and SEEDS, at the rate of one cent for every ounce, packages not to exceed four pounds weight. It also authorizes the sending of various articles of merchandise upon the same terms. Under this law we are enabled to forward many other articles besides Seeds and Bulbs that are enumerated in our Catalogue by mail instead of express, by which a great saving can be effected to those of our patrons who reside at a distance. Articles exceeding four pounds in weight must be sent by express as heretofore.

Should Congress alter the postage on seed to the old rate of one cent for every two ounces we will give our customers the advantage of the change by sending them seed extra to the value of the difference in postage.

Correspondents, who are unknown to us, MUST invariably accompany their orders with cash, or a satisfactory reference. Remittances can be made in current bank bills, Post Office money orders, or Drafts on Portland.

We are constantly receiving letters without the signature of the writer.

Correspondents are requested to give their names in full, distinctly written, with post-office address, county and state.

In giving orders for seeds or plants, please to state explicitly by what conveyance they are to be forwarded, and also the names of the parties to whose care they wish them to be consigned, at the various places of transshipment.

USEFUL TABLES.

PLANTS UPON AN ACRE OF GROUND.

Distance apart.	No. of Plants.	Distance apart.	No. of Plants.
6 inches by 6 inches.....	174,240	3 feet by 3 feet.....	4,840
1 foot by 1 foot.....	43,560	4 " 4 "	2,722
1½ " 1½ "	19,360	5 " 5 "	1,742
2 feet by 1 foot	21,780	6 " 6 "	1,210
2 " 2 feet.....	10,890	8 " 8 "	680
3 " 2 "	7,260	10 " 10 "	435

AVERAGE WEIGHT OF SEEDS PER BUSHEL.

Beans.....	64 Pounds.	Peas.....	60 Pounds.
Carrot.....	24 "	Potatoes, (tubers,).....	60 "
Cucumber.....	36 "	Pumpkin.....	27 "
Onion.....	56 "	Radish.....	48 "
Parsley.....	42 "	Spinach (round).....	50 "

QUANTITIES OF SEEDS REQUIRED FOR A GIVEN LENGTH OF DRILL.

This table is probably as correct as such general statements can be made.

Asparagus.....	1 oz. to 60 ft. of drill.	Parsley.....	1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill.
Beet.....	1 oz. to 50 "	Parsnip.....	1 oz. to 200 "
Beans, dwf.....	1 qt. to 100 "	Peas.....	1 qt. to 150 "
Carrot.....	1 oz. to 300 "	Radish.....	1 oz. to 100 "
Endive.....	1 oz. to 150 "	Salsify.....	4 oz. to 70 "
Okra.....	1 oz. to 40 "	Spinach.....	1 oz. to 100 "
Onion.....	1 oz. to 200 "	Turnip.....	1 oz. to 300 "
Onion Sets.....	1 qt. to 20 "		

SEEDS FOR ASSOCIATIONS OR CLUBS.

The following seeds may be selected from our Catalogue, at the prices named, and will be forwarded, postage free, to any part of the United States, or Canada :

Purchasers remitting \$1 00 may select seeds in packets, at Catalogue prices						amounting to \$1 10
"	"	2 00	"	"	"	" 2 25
"	"	3 00	"	"	"	" 3 50
"	"	4 00	"	"	"	" 4 75
"	"	5 00	"	"	"	" 6 00
"	"	10 00	"	"	"	" 12 50
"	"	20 00	"	"	"	" 26 00
"	"	30 00	"	"	"	" 40 00

No variation will be made from the above rates.

Prices to dealers, whose orders exceed the above amounts, will be given upon application.

Seeds when ordered by the ounce or pound, will not be included, nor for Plants, Roots, or Bulbs.

DIRECTIONS FOR CULTIVATING FLOWER SEEDS.

We would call the attention of all lovers of flowers to ***Breck's New Book of Flowers***, where may be found full directions for cultivation of all ornamental plants, of the Flower Garden. The New York Observer says of it:—"To those, who are interested in floriculture this manual will give the latest and most reliable information concerning the nature, habits, methods of propagation, and use of plants and flowers. Its circulation will do much to extend and improve this useful and refining branch of industry. The descriptions are concise and clear, the directions intelligible, and the illustrations beautiful."

This work is for sale by us. Price \$1.75. Contains nearly 500 pages.

A FEW BRIEF HINTS ON THE SOWING AND CULTIVATION
OF
Annual, Biennial & Perennial Flower Seeds.

**Plants are generally known and described as Annuals,
Biennials and Perennials.**

The term "annual" is given to those plants which are sown in the spring, bloom and seed in the summer, and afterwards perish. By cultivators they have been divided into classes; viz., *Hardy and Half-hardy*; and as such we shall treat of them here.

HARDY ANNUALS are so called because they do not require any artificial heat at any period of their growth, and are capable of enduring any ordinary weather from May to November. Many of them may be sown in the autumn; and the young plants will make their appearance early in spring, and flower stronger than when the sowing is deferred till spring.

HALF-HARDY ANNUALS are those that require the aid of artificial heat to assist germination; but it should be remarked that this is not absolutely necessary if the sowing is deferred until the ground is warm—say the last of May, or first of June. But to gain time, and insure an early and abundant bloom, it is best to plant early, and assist the growth by a gentle artificial heat. Some of the most magnificent annuals are embraced in this class, of which the Asters, Zinnias, Stocks, Antirrhinums, and Balsams are examples. The most convenient and the simplest mode of doing this is the ordinary hot-bed of stable manure, which gives a gentle bottom-heat quite sufficient for any of this class. Its construction is simple, and generally understood by most owners of a garden; it is so valuable an aid in the forwarding of flowers, as well as vegetables, that no one having a garden can well dispense with it.

Presuming that the bed is made and all ready for use, the seeds may be sown on the prepared soil, just the same as in the open ground, and afterwards transplanted to the borders. The soil should consist of a uniform compost of light sandy loam, enriched with some fine leaf-mould, avoiding any raw or crude manures, which are certain to injure the young plants. Level the surface by gentle pressing it with a piece of wood made for the purpose, as this will not only be beneficial to the seeds, but assist in distributing them more evenly and regularly over the soil. Some kinds will need nothing more than a thin sprinkling of earth just to fairly cover the seeds, and should have the surface again gently pressed down; a slight watering with a very fine rose watering-pot will complete the operation of sowing.

As the seedlings appear above ground, give air by tilting the sashes at the back. During cold nights, a mat may be thrown over the frame, which will prevent the loss of heat, and maintain a more even temperature. As the plants acquire a proper size, they should be thinned out so as not to injure those that remain; and then, when farther advanced, should be transplanted into four inch pots,—one, three, or five plants in each, according to the variety,—using a compost similar to that in which they were sown, replacing the pots in the bed, and shading slightly till they are well established, and able to bear the full sun.

By the middle of May, the seedlings will be ready for transferring to the beds or borders where they are to bloom; but before this is done, the plants should be "hardened off," in order to prepare them for the change. This is effected by gradually giving the plants more air, and, when the weather is favorable, removing the sashes wholly during the day; or, if more convenient, removing them to a cold frame, where they can be fully exposed in the day-time, and protected at night with a covering of mats. Much must be left to the judgment of the cultivator; the object being to prevent the plants from being injured by a too sudden exposure to the open air.

BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS.—Biennial and perennial plants are almost indispensable additions to the flower-garden, displaying their blossoms early and late, succeeding and even flowering with the spring bulbs, and continuing long after the frost has destroyed the hardiest annuals. They are so easily cultivated, and require so little care, that they must be ranked as the most permanent and showy objects of the flower-border. We only need name the Larkspur, Phlox, Coreopsis, &c., as a few among the many elegant groups.

Biennials are those plants that generally do not flower until the second year, and after blooming die. These include many splendid species, such as the Foxglove, Canterbury Bells, Sweet Williams, Hollyhocks, &c. Perennials are plants which do not bloom until the second year, but continue to bloom for years in succession, and may be propagated, after once obtained, by division of the roots, growing more vigorously and flowering better if divided.

The proper time for sowing the seeds of hardy kinds is in April or May, in order to obtain a good strong growth the first year, and a greater abundance of flowers the second; but the sowings may be continued with success as late as August. Whether the seeds are sown in beds or in the border, the young plants should be thinned out, and afterwards transplanted, giving them more room, and encouraging a vigorous growth by hoeing, watering, &c. On the approach of severe frosty weather, protect the plants with a light covering of leaves or coarse manure, and the succeeding year they will blossom in great profusion.

THE SOIL AND ITS PREPARATION.

The best soil for annuals, and for most flowering plants, whether biennials or perennials, is a light, rich loam. In such they grow readily, and attain to great perfection of bloom, with but little care. By the application of proper manures, or sand or clay, they can be brought to such a condition as to answer all the purposes of a flower-garden. Deep and thorough trenching in the autumn, if possible, and the application of very old decayed manure or leaf-mould, will give the amateur a well-prepared and suitable soil.

Where the soil is too light, a thin layer of clay, if to be had, should be spread over the surface in the autumn, and dug in, after being pulverized by the winter frosts, in the spring. This, with the use of old manure—that which has lain a year or more, and been frequently turned over till it becomes thoroughly decayed—will keep the garden in good condition. No unvarying rules can be given; much must be left to the judgment of the amateur. He must understand that the soil of a good garden should be deep, well pulverized, friable and rich.

When the flower-garden is to be a specialty, then more pains ought to be taken, and those who are about to do this, if they have not the requisite information, will consult something more than a catalogue. Our hints are intended for the mass of the people who love flowers, and do not wish to incur great expense in the gratification of their taste. To the former class we recommend Breck's "New Book of Flowers."

PERIOD FOR SOWING.

This must depend much upon the season, as well as the locality. As a general rule, the proper time to commence sowing is about the middle of April, though a few sorts may be planted as soon as the ground can be got ready; and, for a suc-

cession, the sowing should be continued until June. In the Southern States, of course, January, February, or March will be the time to sow, as they correspond with April, May, and June of the North. To avoid all danger of injury, the sowing may be deferred till the last of April; but, when a little labor is of no consideration, the sowing may be made earlier, and, in case of failure or injury from frost or wet, another sowing may be made when the weather is more favorable. Because we recommend April, it is not to be understood the sowing must be made at that time. If sown in any part of May, they will flower later, but abundantly, throughout the latter part of summer.

Too much pains cannot be given in preparing the soil previous to sowing. It is the great error to cover too deep; and the cause of more than half of the complaint against seedmen of selling old and worthless seeds comes from inexperience or want of judgment in sowing. No rule can be given in this respect; but, as a general guide, all large seeds, such as Sweet Peas, Lupin, &c., may be sown half an inch deep,—smaller, less; and for the smallest, such as Clarkia, Pinks, &c., a covering of one-sixteenth of an inch suffice. If sown too deep, they are longer in germinating, and are liable to decay. Avoid the general error of sowing the seeds too thick, as it causes an elongated and feeble growth, which no subsequent thinning will entirely remedy.

As soon as the seedlings have made three or four leaves, and are an inch high, they should be thinned out. If they are kinds which will bear removal, they may be replanted in vacant spaces in the border. Tall-growing plants with spreading branches will require more room than slender-growing dwarf kinds. Stir the soil around the plants from time to time; and, if they appear crowded, a second thinning will be of great benefit to those that remain. If the growth is not strong, from the nature of the soil, apply occasionally a very small amount of guano or bone-dust.

Transplanting should if possible, always be done in cloudy weather, and towards evening. If the soil is dry, the plants will require a light watering to settle the earth around the roots; and if warm sunny days succeed the operation, they will root all the better to have shade for a day or two. All large-growing plants should be transplanted singly; but many of the smaller may be removed in patches, without any trouble. After the plants are established, they will need no other care than to tie up the taller-growing sorts to stakes, to prevent the wind and rains from beating them down, and injuring their blossoms.

GARDEN REQUISITES.

There are several aids to the economical management of the garden, which are almost indispensable; one of these is the *hot-bed* frame, for the forwarding of plants for early planting. A frame made of various sizes, according to the size of garden, from four sashes upwards. The length of sash is generally seven feet by three and a half wide, the size of glass six by eight inches; making the entire frame of four sashes fourteen by seven feet. The frame should have a southern or south-eastern exposure; should be made up with fresh horse manure and a few leaves mixed with it; this must be laid in a heap preparatory to being used, and, when in a proper state of fermentation, prepared for the reception of the frame. A few inches of rich, loamy soil must be spread over the manure; then cover the frame with the sashes; and, after standing a few days to allow the rank heat and steam to pass off, the seed can be sown. Where the ground is well drained, a better plan is to dig out a space the size of the frame, from one to two feet deep, according to the season and the heat required, in which the manure is placed, care being taken to pack it firmly and evenly.

CATALOGUE OF FLOWER SEEDS.

CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH AND GERMAN FLOWER SEEDS, IMPORTED BY KENDALL & WHITNEY.

ABRONIA UMBELLATA.....	10
Handsome, trailing annuals, with clusters of sweet-scented flowers resembling the Verbena. Fine for baskets or for the garden. Bloom from August until October.	
ACROLINIUM ROSEUM.....	5
An elegant half-hardy annual, producing beautiful everlasting flowers. Grows about one foot high.	
ADONIS.....	5
A hardy annual with very pretty foliage, producing bright red flowers. Grows about one foot high and blooms for a long time.	
AGERATUM, MIXED.....	5
Hardy annuals for beds or borders and nice for cutting. Grows about one foot high, and continues in bloom all summer.	
ALYSSUM, SWEET.....	5
A hardy annual about eight inches high, with clusters of small, fragrant white flowers. Fine for bedding and bouquets.	
ANTERRHINUM. (<i>Snap-Dragon</i>).....	10
A very showy and hardy perennial, about two feet high, flowering well the first season. Sow the seeds early, in pots or under glass.	
AMARANTHUS, TRICOLOR.....	5
Half-hardy annuals about two feet high—with finely variegated foliage. They are most brilliant on poor soil and in dry seasons.	
AMMOBIUM ALATUM, WHITE, 2 ft.....	5
A useful everlasting for making dried winter bouquets, and a showy border plant, growing freely in any garden soil. Hardy annual.	
ASTER.	
Very beautiful and popular half-hardy annuals, growing from ten to eighteen inches high. For profusion of flowers and richness of display, the Asters are unrivalled. Sow the seed early in the spring under glass or in pots in the house and transplant into rich soil, about one foot apart.	
ASTER, Cockade or Crown, mixed. The flowers of this variety have large white centers, bordered with scarlet, carmine, violet, or blue; unusually attractive and beautiful; 1½ ft.....	10
“ Dwarf Pyramidal-flowered, mixed. When well grown, almost every plant forms a bouquet of from 100 to 150 flowers, completely hiding the foliage; fine effect in mixed borders; 9 to 10 in.....	10



Abronia Umbellata.



Acrolinium Roseum.



New Victoria Aster.

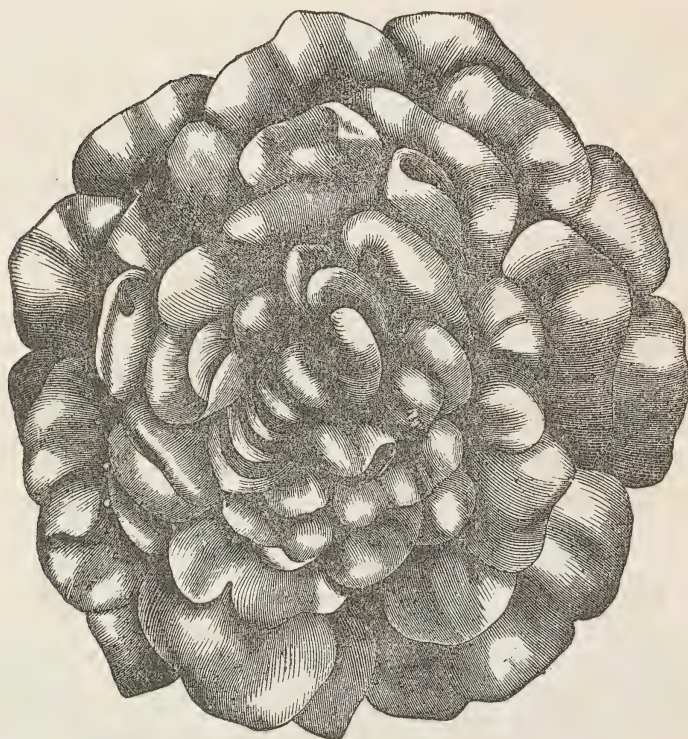


Dwarf Crysanthemum Aster.

ASTER, Dwarf Chrysanthemum-flowered, mixed. These grow to the uniform height of ten inches, have flowers three or four inches in diameter, and bloom so profusely as entirely to hide their foliage, they flower somewhat later than the other varieties of this genus, and are therefore valuable for succession; also for beds, edging, fronts of flower-borders, and pot culture.....	10
“ Tall Chrysanthemum-flowered, mixed. Taller than the preceding...	10
“ Giant Emperor, mixed. Brilliant and beautiful colors, flowers very double and of immense size. It bears only a few flowers on a robust, strong stem. In favorable cases it produces five flowers, of which the chief blossom is often four inches in diameter; 2 feet.....	15
“ La Superbe; rose, blue and white mixed; fine colors, large flowers...	10
“ French Pœony-Flowered. The earliest flowering variety; flowers, very double; fine mixed colors.....	10
“ Quilled German; many colors mixed. The single petals of this variety consists simply of tubes or quills, and the exterior crosses are blossom-petals which are slightly reflexed; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet in height; branches freely, and throws out many large blossoms....	10
“ New Victoria, one of the most beautiful Asters in cultivation; flowers very double; globular; of a fine rosy carmine, and as large as the Giant Emperor Aster; of vigorous pyramidal habit producing from ten to twenty flowers; $1\frac{3}{4}$ ft.....	15
“ Pure white.....	10
“ Chinese, common variety mixed.....	5
ANAGALLIS, MIXED.....	5
Beautiful trailing hardy annuals about six inches high, and very desirable for small beds, edging, baskets, &c.	
BACHELOR'S BUTTON. (<i>Centaurea</i>).....	5
A showy hardy annual, about two feet high—succeeding well in any soil. Set six inches apart	
BARTONIA AUREA.....	5
A showy half-hardy annual growing about two feet high, bearing very brilliant yellow flowers. Thin plants to six inches apart.	
BALSAM.	
Most magnificent and popular half-hardy annuals, from one and one-half to two feet in height. Sow the seeds early in frames, and transplant to a well enriched border, one foot apart.	
BALSAM, FINE DOUBLE MIXED.....	10
“ ROSE FLOWERED. (<i>prize varieties</i>).....	25
“ DOUBLE MIXED CAMELLIA FLOWERED.....	10
BELLIS PERENNIS. (<i>Double Daisy</i>).....	10
A favorite perennial for the border or for pot culture. Set plants six inches apart.	
CALANDRINA, GRANDIFLORA.....	5
Beautiful free flowering half-hardy annual.	
CANARY BIRD FLOWER.....	10
Bright yellow fringed, exceedingly beautiful foliage highly ornamental, deservedly a general favorite. Half-hardy annual.	
CALCEOLARIA, CHOICE MIXED VARIETIES.....	15
Indispensable for the green-house or the flower-garden. They succeed in any light rich soil. Half-hardy perennials.	



PÆONY FLOWERED ASTER.



Camellia Flowered Balsam.

CANTERBURY BELLS.

A well known biennial, growing about one foot high, producing beautiful bell-shaped flowers. Set six inches apart.

CANTERBURY BELLS, DOUBLE BLUE.....	5
“ “ “ WHITE.....	5
“ “ “ MIXED.....	5

CANDYTUFT.

A well known hardy annual, very useful for bedding and bouquets, and also for pot culture.

CANDYTUFT, PURPLE.....	5
“ WHITE.....	5
“ CRIMSON.....	5
“ ROCKET PURE WHITE LONG SPIKES.....	5
“ MIXED.....	5

CANNA, FINEST MIXED.....	10
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A genus of highly ornamental plants, remarkable for their large and handsome foliage, majestic habit and brilliant flowers, which justly merit the attention bestowed upon them, both for out-door and conservatory decoration. Soak the seeds in water at 125° for about twelve hours; sow in sandy loam and peat and place in a gentle hot-bed; when up to the second leaf, pot off singly and keep under glass. If plants be turned out the last of May, in a rich soil, they will combine with other plants of a similar nature in imparting an unequalled mass of rich verdure to an otherwise ordinary looking garden. *Half-hardy perennials.*

*Canna.**Chinese Primrose.*

CATCH-FLY.

A hardy annual about one foot high :—produces brilliant flowers in great profusion in early summer.

CATCH-FLY, RED.....	5
“ WHITE	5
“ NEW PINK.....	5
“ MIXED.....	5

CENTRANTHUS, MIXED	5
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Very pretty free flowering, hardy annual from six inches to one foot high and very effective in beds or border.

CHELONE BARBATA.....	5
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A half hardy perennial, about three feet high, flowering from July to September. A handsome border plant of easy culture.

CHINESE PRIMROSE, EXTRA MIXED.....	50
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A charming, profuse-flowering plant, indispensable for Winter and Spring decoration in the conservatory.

CINERARIA, FINE MIXED VARIETIES.....	25
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Well known favorite, free-flowering plants for the green-house, which may be had in splendid bloom through the greater portion of the year; and from the richness and diversity of the colors, are among the most valuable of our early Spring flowers; succeed best in light, rich, free and open soil. *Green-house perennials.*

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

Handsome, hardy annuals about two feet high, blooming from July to October.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, DOUBLE WHITE.....	5
“ YELLOW.....	5
“ MIXED.....	5

*Clarkia.**Coreopsis.*

- | | |
|---|----|
| CLARKIA, MIXED..... | 5 |
| A very beautiful hardy annual about eighteen inches high—blooming from June to September. Set six inches apart. | |
| COBÆA SCANDENS..... | 10 |
| The most useful of climbers, on account of its rapid growth, fine foliage, and large blue flowers, and best adapted for house use. | |
| COCKSCOMB, MIXED, double..... | 10 |
| Very singular, and attractive half hardy annuals, about two feet high. To perfect the flowers they should be sown in the hot bed and transplanted into rich soil, one foot apart. | |
| COLLINSIA, MIXED..... | 5 |
| Beautiful hardy annual, very pretty when grown in a mass. Thin plants to three inches apart. | |
| COLLOMIA, SCARLET..... | 5 |
| A very pretty annual, producing heads of bright red flowers. | |
| COLUMBINE, MIXED..... | 5 |
| A well known, showy, hardy perennial, about two feet high, blooming in May and June. | |
| CONVOLVULUS MINOR, DWARF MIXED..... | 5 |
| Beautiful and showy half hardy annuals, producing an abundance of rich colored flowers. Set plants one foot apart. Blooms from July until Autumn. | |
| CONVOLVULUS MAJOR, (<i>Morning Glory</i>)..... | 5 |
| A well known, beautiful climbing annual suitable for covering arbors, trellises, &c. Blooms from July until Autumn. | |
| COREOPSIS, MIXED. (<i>Calliopsis</i>)..... | 5 |
| A beautiful showy, hardy annual, about two feet high, succeeding well in any soil. Produces a fine effect when grown in a mass. Blooms from June until September. | |

COREOPSIS, DRUMMOND'S..... 5

A very showy, hardy annual with large yellow flowers: suitable for growing in masses as it continues in bloom all the season. Grows about eighteen inches high.

COSMIDIUM, BURRIDGE'S..... 5

An elegant annual, growing about two feet high, with rich brilliantly colored flowers.

CYPRUS VINE, SCARLET..... 5

A tender, climbing annual with graceful foliage and scarlet flowers. Before planting pour boiling water on the seeds for a few moments. Sow in pots in the hot-house in March and remove the plants without disturbing the roots, to the open ground when the weather becomes warm.

DATURA, WRIGHT'S..... 10

A beautiful half-hardy perennial growing from two to three feet in height and producing very large flowers. The roots should be removed to the cellar in autumn.

DELPHINIUM FORMOSA..... 5

A hardy perennial about two feet high, producing an abundance of exquisite blue and white flowers. Blooms the first season.

ERYSIMUM PEROFFSKIANUM..... 5

A very showy, hardy annual about eighteen inches high—bearing spikes of deep orange-colored blossoms. Blooms from June to September.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA.

A very showy, hardy annual about one foot high, blooming from June until September. Produces a brilliant effect at a distance when grown in a mass.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA, YELLOW... 5

“ WHITE 5

“ MIXED..... 5

ETERNAL FLOWER. (*Helichrysum*.)

A hardy annual, very ornamental in the garden and very desirable for winter bouquets, as they will retain their form and color for years if gathered and dried when first open.

ETERNAL FLOWER, DOUBLE YELLOW..... 10

“ “ “ White..... 10

“ “ “ SCARLET..... 10

“ “ “ PURPLE..... 10

“ “ “ MIXED..... 10

EVENING PRIMROSE..... 5

A well known showy perennial, one and a half feet high, blooming the first year from the seed.

FEVERFEW, (PYRETHRUM.)

Handsome, free-flowering; highly ornamental plants, producing a fine effect in the mixed flower and shrubby borders. Succeeds in any rich soil.

FEVERFEW, DOUBLE WHITE..... 10

A beautiful bedding plant, blooming all the season. Half-hardy

FEVERFEW, GOLDEN FEATHER..... 10

Prized for its yellow foliage.

FORGET-ME-NOT..... 5

A very pretty little hardy perennial, about six inches high. Will thrive best in a cool, moist situation, and is well adapted for bedding or rockwork.

FOXGLOVE, MIXED..... 5

A hardy biennial growing three to four feet high and very ornamental in the garden or amongst shrubbery, as it produces tall spikes of blue, bell-shaped flowers.

FRENCH HONEYSUCKLE.

A fine border plant growing about three feet high. Hardy perennial.

FRENCH HONEYSUCKLE, WHITE..... 5

“ “ RED 5

“ “ MIXED..... 5

GILIA, MIXED. 5

Early and free-flowering hardy annuals, growing from six inches to one foot high and very desirable for planting in masses or detached patches.

GOURD ORNAMENTAL.

A valuable and highly interesting class of climbing plants. Tender annuals.

GOURD, BOTTLE, well known and very useful..... 5

“ HERCULES' CLUB, club-shaped, curious..... 10

“ NEW MINIATURE, orange and green striped, very ornamental, one of the best,..... 10

“ ORANGE, very ornamental, fruit resembling an orange..... 5

“ FINE MIXED..... 10

GLOBE AMARANTH.

A tender annual about two feet high, very ornamental in the garden. The flowers will retain their beauty for a long time if gathered and dried as soon as they are open. Start early in hot bed and transplant one foot apart in the border when the weather becomes warm.

GLOBE AMARANTH, PURPLE..... 5

“ “ WHITE..... 5

“ “ CRIMSON..... 5

“ “ VARIEGATED..... 5

GODETIA, MIXED..... 5

Very attractive, hardy annual of easy culture, about one foot high, flowering in July and August.

HAWKWEED, MIXED..... 5

A class of attractive, hardy annuals, one foot high, of easy culture. Sow in early spring and thin plants eight inches apart.

HELIOTROPE, MIXED 10

A well known, half-hardy perennial, particularly prized on account of its delightful fragrance. It is well adapted for bedding or pot culture. Sow the seeds early in spring in pots or in the hot-house and transplant into the garden when the weather becomes warm.

HIBISCUS AFRICANUS..... 5

A showy and beautiful hardy annual, eighteen inches high, blooming from June to September. Set eighteen inches apart.

HOLLYHOCK, DOUBLE MIXED..... 5

A great improvement on the old variety. Showy perennials four to six feet high, very effective amongst shrubbery.

HONESTY..... 5

A hardy biennial, two feet high, flowering the second year in May and June. The flowers are succeeded by singular, semi-transparent seed-vessels that are quite ornamental and may be kept for a long time.

HYACINTH BEAN..... 5

Tender, climbing annual from the East Indies, producing clusters of brilliant flowers.

ICE PLANT..... 5

A singular-looking, tender annual with thick, fleshy leaves that have the appearance of being covered with crystals of ice. Start early in pots and transplant into light, sandy soil, in a warm situation.



Double Jacobea.

JACOBEE, DOUBLE MIXED..... 10

A very gay-colored, showy class of hardy annuals, very effective for bedding. Grows about one foot high.

LARKSPUR.

Very beautiful, showy annuals, produces dense spikes of flowers, which are very decorative either in the garden or when cut for vases. Set ten inches apart.

LARKSPUR, DWARF DOUBLE ROCKET, extra fine mixed..... 5

“ DOUBLE BRANCHING, “ “ 5

LAVENDER..... 5

A shrubby plant, half-hardy. Delightful fragrance.

LOBELIA.

Exceedingly pretty, profuse-blooming plants of great value to the flower garden; their delicate, drooping habit and the profusion of their charming little flowers render them exceedingly ornamental. Very fine for hanging baskets.

LOBELIA ERINUS, BLUE KING..... 10

“ COMPACTA WHITE..... 10

“ FINE MIXED VARIETIES..... 10

LOVE-LIES-BLEEDING..... 5

A hardy annual, three to four feet high, with pendant spikes of blood-red flowers.

LOVE-IN-A-MIST..... 5

A curious, hardy annual about one foot high, with finely cut leaves and singular flowers.

LUPINS, MIXED..... 5

Showy, hardy perennials, two to three feet high, producing tall spikes of attractive flowers.

MALOPE, MIXED..... 5

Handsome, half-hardy annuals, about two feet high. Set eighteen inches apart. Well adapted to mixed borders.

MARVEL OF PERU, MIXED..... 5

The old and well-known Four o'clock. A beautiful plant with flowers of various colors, making a fine summer hedge when set one foot apart. Grows two feet high. The roots may be preserved like Dahlias during the winter.

MARIGOLD.

Extremely showy, half-hardy annuals, one to two feet high, well adapted to garden culture, blooming profusely through the season, set one foot apart.

MARIGOLD, ORANGE AFRICAN..... 5

“ LEMON “ 5

“ French “ Beautifully striped..... 5

MAURANDIA.

An elegant, half-hardy, climbing perennial, well adapted to the conservatory or trellis work in the garden. Start early in pots, transplant when the weather becomes warm. Flowers the first year from the seed, and continues in bloom through the season.

MAURANDIA, BARCLAYANA, rich violet flowers..... 10

“ SCARLET..... 10

“ PURPLE..... 10

“ WHITE..... 10

“ MIXED..... 10

MOURNING BRIDE, MIXED..... 5

A class of very pretty, hardy annuals, from one to two feet high—suitable for bedding or bouquets.

MORNING GLORY. (See CONVULVULUS MAJOR)..... 5

MIGNONETTE, SWEET.....per ounce 20 cts..... 5

A hardy annual, eight inches high. A general favorite on account of its delightful fragrance. Blooms throughout the season. Sow from middle of April to middle of June. Three to six inches apart.

MIGNONETTE, PARSON'S NEW WHITE FLOWERING.. 10

A distinct variety almost *white*, flowers in very long spikes and delightfully fragrant; highly recommended.

MIMULUS, FINE MIXED..... 10

A hardy annual of the easiest culture, about nine inches high, producing a profusion of very pretty flowers. It is a perennial in the green house, and may be easily propagated by cuttings. Select a moist, rather shaded location.

MUSK PLANT..... 10

Much esteemed for the strong musk odor of its leaves. It has a yellow bloom.

NASTURTIUM. (*Tall.*)

Hardy annuals, very ornamental and easily cultivated.

NASTURTIIUM, CRIMSON.....	5
“ DUNNETT'S ORANGE.....	5
“ YELLOW.....	5
“ SHELLINGI, yellow spotted.....	5
“ SCHEUCRIANUM, straw color spotted brown,.....	5
“ MIXED VARIETIES.....per ounce, 15 cts.....	5



DWARF NASTURTIIUM.

NASTURTIIUM. (*Dwarf.*)

The dwarf improved varieties of Nasturtium are among the most useful and beautiful of garden favorites, for bedding, massing, or ribboning. Hardy annuals.

NASTURTIIUM, CRIMSON.....	10
“ SCARLET.....	10
“ YELLOW.....	10
“ KING THEODORE (<i>flowers very dark.</i>).....	10
“ “ OF TOM THUMBS. (<i>Flowers brilliant scarlet.</i>).....	10
“ CRYSTAL PALACE GEM, SULPHUR SPOTTED WITH MAROON.....	10
“ MIXED VARIETIES.....per ounce 25 cents.....	10

NEMOPHILA.

Charming, hardy, low annuals, producing an abundance of extremely delicate and beautiful flowers. Very useful for bedding or for pot culture. Sow early in pots and transplant into a cool, rather moist situation.

NEMOPHILA, ELEGANS, white, dark chocolate center.....	5
“ INSIGNIS, clear bright blue, white center.....	5
“ ALBA, pure white.....	5
“ MACULATA, white, blotched violet, large flowers; from California.....	5
“ MIXED.....	5

NOLANA, MIXED.....	5
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Very pretty, trailing hardy annuals, fine for rock work, hanging baskets, or for bedding. Select light, rich soil.

OATS ANIMATED.....	5
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A very curious plant suitable for mixed borders. Hardy annuals. Two feet.

OXALIS.

Elegant flowering plants, particularly adapted for the greenhouse or parlor, where they bloom in mid-winter.

OXALIS, MIXED VARIETIES.....	10
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Pansy.

PANSY. (*Heartsease*.)

A well-known and universal favorite; properly a biennial but may be perpetuated by cuttings or by dividing the roots. It blooms early the first season and produces a profusion of brilliant flowers from early spring until winter. It will thrive well anywhere but prefers a moist, shady situation.

PANSY, KING OF THE BLACKS.....	15
“ BEAUTY OF ST. OSYTH, the darkest variety in cultivation.....	15
“ BLUE.....	15
“ YELLOW.....	15
“ PURPLE.....	15
“ WHITE.....	15
“ EXTRA CHOICE MIXED.....	15
“ FINE MIXED.....	15

PASSION FLOWER, FINE MIXED.....	10
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A splendid class of climbers, with curious flowers produced in great profusion; fine for conservatory, or will answer for the garden; flowering freely during the autumn.

PEAS.

Exceedingly useful, well-known, free-flowering, highly ornamental plants, flourishing in any open situation, and when sown on rich soil, and mulched during dry, hot weather, will attain a considerable height; if not allowed to ripen seed they will continue blooming till destroyed by frosts; they are invaluable as screens for protecting more tender plants, or excluding unsightly objects, also for trailing or trellis work, covering rough wooden fences, &c.

PEAS, SWEET, PAINTED LADY, pink and white; 6 ft.....	5
“ PURPLE; 6 ft.....	5
“ SCARLET; 6 ft.....	5
“ WHITE; 6 ft.....	5
“ BLACK; 6 ft.....	5
“ YELLOW; 6 ft.....	5
“ MIXED; 6 ft.,per ounce 10 cents.....	5
“ EVERLASTING, FINE MIXED.....	5
“ “ ALBUS, WHITE.. ..	5
“ “ ROTUNDIFOLIUS, (round leaved) DULL SCARLET.....	5



Perilla Nankinensis.

PERILLA NANKINENSIS.....	5
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An annual, growing from two to two and one-half feet; stems branching well, covered with an ample foliage of a dark purple, almost black.

PETUNIA.

Favorite, hardy annuals, succeeding well in any rich soil. For the brilliancy and variety of their colors, their abundance of flowers, and the long duration of their blooming period, they are indispensable in any garden, and are also highly prized for growing in pots for the green-house or sitting-room.

PETUNIA, FINE MIXED.....	5
“ GRANDIFLORA HYBRIDA, MIXED.....	15
“ DOUBLE GRANDIFLORA.....	25
“ WHITE.....	5

PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

These flowers are of extreme beauty, and are greatly admired by all; their long duration in bloom, combined with their almost unequaled richness of color render them of invaluable service in the general flower garden, and a finer sight than a bed of *Phlox Drummondii* is scarcely to be seen; the mixed is in a great variety, and we can strongly recommend it. Half-hardy annuals.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII, saved from the finest varieties, MIXED.....	5
“ ALBA, PURE WHITE.....	10
“ “ OCULATA, PURE WHITE WITH PURPLE EYE.....	10
“ COCCINEA, PURE DEEP SCARLET.....	10
“ LARGE BLUE.....	10

*Phlox Drummondii.**Pink. Heddeewigi.*PINK. (*Dianthus*.)

Most beautiful, and highly prized half-hardy perennial, growing from one to two feet high. No garden is complete without them, as they keep up a brilliant display, almost the whole season. Start early in pots, and transplant six to ten inches apart.

PINK, CARNATION, DOUBLE MIXED.....	10
“ HEDDEWIGI, DOUBLE MIXED. Large flower three inches in diameter, of beautiful and rich colors, often finely marked and marbled....	10
“ CLOVE.....	10
“ LACINIATUS. White, flesh rose, red, carmine, violet, purple and maroon, double and beautifully fringed two to three inches in diameter, hardy annual; 2 ft.....	10
“ DOUBLE CHINESE MIXED. Hardy annuals.....	10
“ CHINESE MIXED.....	5

POLYANTHUS, MIXED.....	10
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Showy and profuse flowering hardy perennials, about one foot high, blooming in April and May.

POPPY.

Brilliant and showy, hardy annuals, about two feet high, fine for back ground or shrubbery.

POPPY, DOUBLE SCARLET.....	5
“ “ MIXED.....	5

PORTULACA.

Very popular, low growing, hardy annuals, making a most brilliant display in the garden, and very suitable for borders or edgings. Sow early, in warm light soil and thin plants to four inches.

PORTULACA, YELLOW.....	5
“ SCARLET.....	5
“ CRIMSON.....	5
“ WHITE	5
“ ALL COLORS MIXED.....	5
“ LARGE FLOWERED, DOUBLE MIXED.....	20

PRINCE'S FEATHER.

Ornamental plants with elegant plumes of rich colored flowers.

PRINCE'S FEATHER, large-flowered, <i>crimson</i> ; 2 ft.....	5
“ “ Giant, <i>dark red</i> ; 3 ft.....	5

QUAKING GRASS.....	5
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A very ornamental grass, very useful in boquets, and may be dried and kept a long time.



RICINUS.

RICINUS. (*Castor Oil Bean.*)

Plants with very ornamental foliage and showy fruit, of stately growth and quite a tropical appearance. With other ornamental-leaved plants, they make a most attractive bed on the lawn, and are also desirable when grown as single specimens. Plant the seed in the open ground, in a dry situation, and as early as safe in the spring. The same soil and treatment that will give good early corn is just suitable for the Ricinus. In the latter part of the summer the splendid spikes, composed of the seed-vessels, will be gorgeous. Some of the varieties have spikes of a beautiful metallic green, others of a fine, almost transparent pink and scarlet, which seem to illuminate the grounds.

RICINUS GIGANTEUS.	Leaves of an immense size; 12 ft.....	10
" ALBIDUS.	White fruited; 8 ft.....	10
" BARBONENSIS ARBOREUS.	Beautiful large foliage; 15 ft.....	10
" SANGUINEUS.	Scarlet fruited; 10 ft.....	10
" MIXED VARIETIES.....		10



Rhodanthe.

RHODANTHE.

A charming everlasting of great beauty, equally valuable for the decoration of the conservatory and flower garden; its neat compact growth makes it a suitable plant for bedding or ribboning, while its bright colored flowers, elegant style of growth, and profuse blooming, render it an object of universal admiration; the flowers, if gathered when young, make valuable winter bouquets. Succeed best in a light, rich soil, and a warm, sheltered situation. Half-hardy annuals.

RHODANTHE MANGLESII,	a beautiful, small, erect branching plant, with numerous starry semi-double daisy-like blossoms of rich <i>rose</i> color, suffused with <i>white</i> , retaining their transparency and beauty for a considerable period; 1 ft.....	10
" MACULATA,	a very beautiful new variety, which differs from the foregoing in being taller and more robust; from one to two feet in height; the blossoms, also, are much larger, being on an average one and a half inch in diameter, fully expanded, of a bright <i>rose</i> or <i>violet purple</i> , with a bright <i>yellow</i> center surrounded by a conspicuous dark <i>crimson</i> ring. It forms a fine plant for pot culture, or for groups in the open border.....	10

ROSE AFRICAN, MIXED..... 5

A beautiful annual, of the easiest culture. Sporting in a thousand different varieties of scarlet, crimson, purple, pink, white and variegated, and continuing a long time in bloom.

ROSE CAMPION..... 5

The Rose Campions are perfectly hardy, and very easily raised from seed. The flowers are produced on long stems, blooming freely throughout the season. Hardy perennials.

SALVIA.

Very ornamental, half-hardy annuals two feet high, producing tall spikes of gay flowers. Sow early in hot-bed and transplant two feet apart.

SALVIA, MIXED..... 10

“ COCCINEA. Splendid scarlet..... 10

SALPIGLOSSIS, MIXED..... 10

Very beautiful rich, half-hardy annuals, one to two feet high. Start early in the hot-bed and transplant to light, warm, rich soil. Blooms from July to September.

SCHIZANTHUS, MIXED..... 5

Elegant tender annuals, one to one and one-half feet high, blooming from August to October. Very pretty for pot culture.

SENSITIVE PLANT..... 5

A pretty, curious annual, being so sensitive that the leaves close together by the slightest touch.

SMILAX. (*Mirsiphyllum asparagoides*)..... 20

A beautiful winter climbing plant, adapted to the conservatory. Nothing can excel this plant in beauty of foliage and orange fragrance of the flower. Extensively used for boquets and floral decorations of every description.

STOCKS.

Half-hardy annuals, producing splendid spikes of very rich and beautiful flowers of delightful fragrance. For early flowering, sow early in spring in pots or in the hot-bed, and transplant one foot apart. Bloom from June until November.

STOCKS, TEN WEEKS DOUBLE WHITE..... 10

“ “ “ “ PURPLE..... 10

“ “ “ “ SCARLET..... 10

“ “ “ “ MIXED..... 10

SUNFLOWER, MAMMOTH RUSSIAN..... 10

Well known showy plant; remarkable for their rapid and stately growth, and the large size and brilliancy of their flowers.

SWAN RIVER DAISY. (*Brachycome*)..... 10

Very pretty, free flowering, dwarf growing annuals, well adapted to edgings, rustic baskets, or for pot culture.

SPHENOGYNE..... 5

A very showy free flowering plant. Very effective for beds or mixed borders. Hardy annuals.

SWEET ROCKET, MIXED..... 5

Fine early spring flowering plant, very fragrant, growing in any soil. About eighteen inches in height.

SWEET SULTAN, MIXED..... 5

Showy, hardy annuals, one to two feet high, succeeding well in any soil.

SWEET WILLIAM, HUNT'S PERFECTION.....	5
Well known, showy and beautiful, hardy perennials, about one foot high, making a most splendid appearance in May and June.	
SWEET CLOVER.....	5
A half-hardy perennial much resembling the common red clover, and valuable for its fragrance.	
TASSEL FLOWER, SCARLET.....	5
A beautiful, half-hardy annual, with small tassel-like flowers, blooming profusely from July to October.	
THUNBERGIA, MIXED.....	10
Very ornamental, trailing half-hardy annuals, admirably adapted for trellises or rustic work or for the conservatory. Start early under glass.	
VENUS LOOKING-GLASS, MIXED.....	5
A very pretty hardy annual, succeeding well in any soil. Grows about one foot high, and is well adapted to borders or edges.	

*Verbena.*

VERBENA.

Well known and universally popular bedding-plants, blooming all summer. May be treated as half-hardy annuals. Sow the seed early under glass and transplant one foot apart.

VERBENA, FINE MIXED.....	10
“ HYBRIDA, splendid mixed.....	20
“ SCARLET.....	10
VIOLA ODORATA. (<i>Sweet Violet</i>).....	15
A charming little perennial, highly prized on account of its delicious fragrance. They succeed best in a shady, sheltered location.	
VISCARIA, MIXED, OR ‘ROSE OF HEAVEN’.....	5
Very pretty, profuse flowering, half-hardy annuals, producing a fine effect in beds of mixed borders, and growing readily in any soil.	
WALLFLOWER, MIXED.....	5
Very fragrant and ornamental, half-hardy perennials, suitable for back ground and amongst shrubbery.	

WHITLAVIA.

Very interesting and pretty dwarf annuals, suitable for growing in clumps or small groups; the flowers are bell-shaped; and are produced abundantly, early in summer. Sow the seeds where the plants are to flower, and thin them to a few inches apart.

WHITLAVIA, MIXED.....	5
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XERANTHEMUM.

Very showy, free-flowering everlasting flowers, valuable for winter boquets.
Hardy annuals.

XERANTHEMUM, DOUBLE WHITE.....	10
“ “ PURPLE.....	10



Striped Japanese Maize.

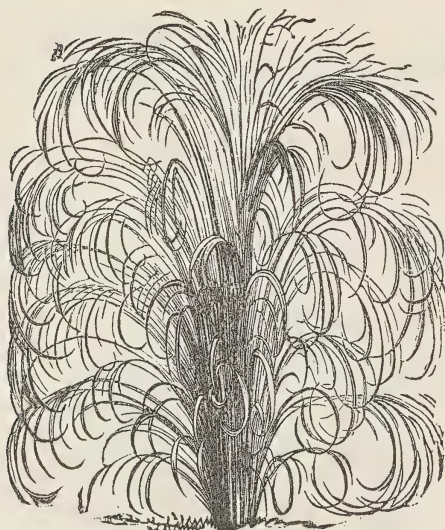
ZEA (STRIPED JAPANESE MAIZE.)

ZEA. An ornamental-foliaged plant, of recent introduction from Japan. It grows to the height of four or five feet, furnished from the bottom with long, wavy leaves, broadly ribbioned with alternate stripes of white and green, presenting a beautiful and striking effect ; and is highly ornamental, either singly or in groups of several plants..... 10

ZINNIA.

A most splendid class of hardy annuals, succeeding well in any soil, and making a very brilliant show. Start early in pots or under glass and transplant one foot apart. The same flowers will retain their beauty for weeks, and a profusion will be produced until frost.

ZINNIA, ELEGANS.....	5
“ FINEST DOUBLE MIXED.....	10

*Pampas Grass.*

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

Suitable for Mixed Flower Borders, Winter Decorations, Boquets, &c.

The Ornamental Grasses are graceful and highly interesting, and should have a place in every flower garden. They produce a beautiful and pleasing contrast when interspersed with flowering plants. Most of the varieties may be dried for winter boquets, or used for filling vases, either in a dried or green state.

That the plants may develop their true character, transplant or thin out sufficiently to afford space for the growth of each, and this should be done as soon as the plants can be handled.

	Per Pkt.
Agrostis, Nebulosa , one of the most graceful grasses in cultivation....	10
“ Steveni , beautiful light panicles.....	10
Andropogon Sorghum , (<i>Rubens</i>) tall, showy, reddish brown spikes; hardy annual.....	10
Avena sterilis , (<i>Animated Oats</i>), very graceful, with large drooping spikes on slender stems; hardy annual; 2 ft.....	5
Briza maxima , (<i>Quaking Grass</i>), large, a most beautiful variety; one of the best; hardy annual; 1½ ft.....	5
Briza gracilis , (<i>Quaking Grass</i>), small, very delicate and graceful; hardy annual; 1 ft.....	5
Coix lachrymæ , (<i>Job's Tears</i>), a well known variety; 2 ft.....	5
Eragrostis, elegans , (<i>Love Grass</i>), a favorite variety, graceful habit, and very much admired; 2 ft.....	5
Gynierium argenteum , (<i>Pampas Grass</i>), the most noble grass in cultivation, flowering in large silvery plumes on stems from seven to ten feet in height requires protection in Northern and Middle States.....	25
Hordeum jubatum , (<i>Squirrel Tail Grass</i>), lovely purplish plumes, very fine; hardy annual; 3 ft.....	10
Lagurus ovatus , (<i>Hare's Tail Grass</i>), small white plumes; hardy annual; 1 ft.....	5
Setaria macrocheta , large drooping plumes of the most graceful description; hardy annual; 2 ft.....	5
Stipa pinnata , (<i>Feather Grass</i>), one of the finest of the ornamental grasses; the seed being slow to vegetate should be started in a hot bed; hardy perennials.....	10

HARDY BULBS FOR AUTUMN PLANTING.

HYACINTHS—Double and single,	\$1.50 to \$4.00 per doz.
TULIPS—“ “ “	.40 “ 1.00 “ “
LILLIES—Various kinds and colors,	1.00 “ 5.00 “ “
JONQUILS—Double and single,	1.00 “ “
NARCISSUS—Very fragrant and ornamental,	1.50 “ “
POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS—	
Fragrant and beautiful,	1.50 “ “
SNOW DROP—Double and single,	25 cts. to 50 cts. “ “
CROCUS—Named sorts also mixed,	15 “ 30 “ “ “
OXALIS.	\$1.00 “ “

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS.

GLADIOLUS—Various kinds and colors, from \$1.00 to \$12.00 per dozen.
LILLIES—Various kinds and colors, from \$1.00 to \$5.00 per doz.
DOUBLE TUBEROSE—per doz., \$1.50. Each 15 cts.
DAHLIA—Choice named, \$1.50 per doz., by express.
“ “ “ 2.00 “ “ by mail.

SELECT LIST OF VEGETABLE SEEDS,

**Embracing all the best varieties in cultivation,
with Directions for their Culture.**

The whole of the seeds enumerated in the following list have been selected with the greatest care from the most reliable sources, both in this country and Europe.

We have endeavored to choose only the best varieties, and such as will give universal satisfaction; but all other known varieties can be supplied when required.

ASPARAGUS.

Sow early in April, thinly, in rows, one inch deep and two feet apart. The next season plant in drills, two inches deep and two feet apart, spreading the roots well out, in ground thoroughly manured and trenched, at least two feet deep. The seed should be soaked in warm water before sowing.

	Per Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.
Conover's Colossal	5c.	15c.	30c.
Conover's Colossal, Roots, 2 years old	per 100,	1.50	

In consequence of the great bulk of Asparagus Roots we cannot send them by mail.

Beet.

The Beet, in some of its varieties, is universally cultivated, even in the smallest gardens, and is used as an esculent in all stages of its growth.

Select for this crop deep and rich, yet rather light and loamy soil, which has been well manured during the previous season; and if this cannot be done, the ground should be trenched two feet deep, and ridged up in Autumn.

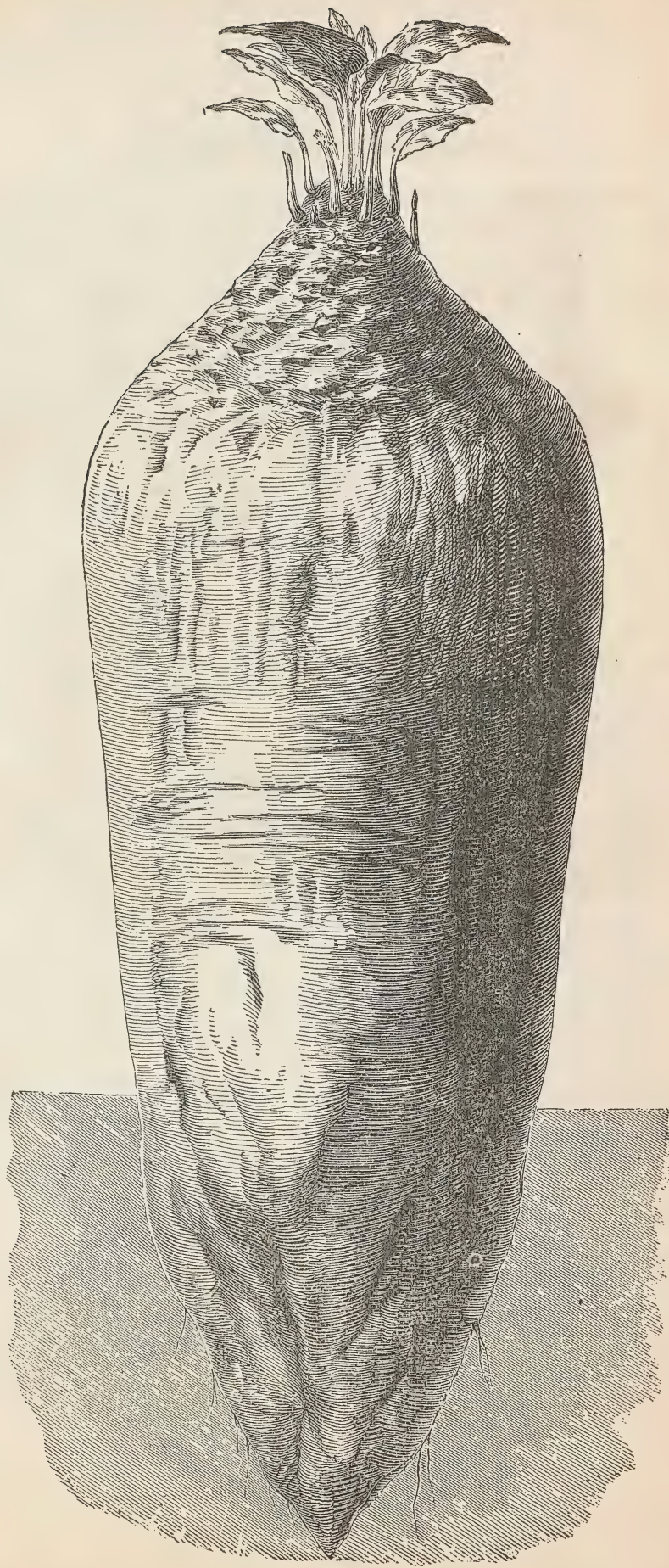
For an early supply, sow as soon as the ground can be worked in spring, and the main crop the first week in May; but for winter use sow as late as June. Sow in drills about one inch deep, and from fifteen to eighteen inches apart, covering with friable soil, and, if possible, select a dry day when the ground is in good working order for putting in the seed.

Thin out when the plants are from two to three inches high, so that they may be from six to nine inches apart in the rows, and keep the ground free from weeds, and open it by frequently stirring the surface. By the end of October the roots will have attained their full size, and they should then be taken up and stored in soil not over dry. To preserve Beets during the Winter, bury them in long, narrow trenches, mixed with sand, below the reach of frost, or cover them with light sand or light earth, in a cellar. They should not be allowed to wilt; for if they once become shriveled, they will never recover their firm, brittle texture. In pulling and cleaning, be careful not to wound the roots, or cut off any large fibres, as this would cause bleeding, which greatly injures the quality and tends to induce decay; neither should the leaves be cut off too close to the crown. In stacking, place the crowns outwards. One ounce will sow a drill of fifty feet in length—four to six pounds are required for an acre.

Beet Seed ordered by mail is subject to an extra charge of sixteen cents per pound for postage.

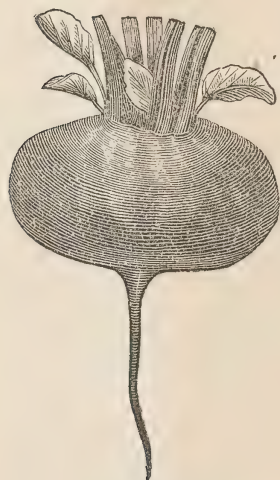
	Per pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.
Early Flat Bassano. —This variety is chiefly valued for its early maturity. Roots flat, turnip-shaped, light red; flesh white, circled with rose color; leaves very small, light green, veined with red. It is very tender and juicy, and will grow to good size on light soil, but will not keep through the winter, unless sown quite late.....	5c.	10c.	30c.
Early Blood Turnip. —Blood-red, turnip-shaped, with small top, tap-root; very tender, and good for early use and late keeping. It is indispensable in every garden, however small.....	5c.	10c.	30c.
Dewing's Blood Turnip. —A good red, but not dark, Turnip Beet, about a week earlier than Blood Turnip; smooth skin and small top, and growing much above ground. Good for Spring and summer use.....	5c.	10c.	30c.
Dark Red Egyptian. —This new beet is of the turnip shape; very deep red, with a small top, and very slender tap root, and is the earliest kind in cultivation, on which account it has become very popular with the best market growers, for an early and profitable crop.....	10c.	15c.	60c.
Smooth Long Dark Blood. —This is a long, smooth Beet, growing to good size, half out of the ground, with few or no side roots, color, dark blood red; top small, dark red and upright growth; keeps well.....	5c.	10c.	30c.
<i>Varieties grown for Feeding Stock. [Sow in April or May—4 to 6 pounds per acre.]</i>			
	$\frac{1}{8}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	
White Sugar Beet. —A large variety, ...	10c.	15c.	
Lane's Improved Imperial Sugar Beet. —A long white variety, very sweet; the best variety for stock,.....	15c.	30c.	
Long Red Mangel Wurzel. —This variety produces roots of large size and excellent quality.....	10c.	15c.	
Allen's Improved Mammoth Prize Long Red Mangel Wurzel. —A new variety producing roots of mammoth size.....	12c.	20c.	

Allen's Improved Mammoth Prize Long Red Mangel Wurzel.





*Dewing's Turnip
Blood Beet.*



*Egyptian Turnip
Blood Beet.*



Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel.

	Per $\frac{1}{8}$ Lb.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.
Norbiton Giant Mangel Wurzel. —Extra fine Long Red, very large	10c.	15c.
Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel. —Roots of large size and globular form ; very productive	10c.	15c.

ENGLISH BEANS.

These varieties are not much grown in this country, though highly esteemed in Europe, where they are grown on an extensive scale.

Plant as early in spring as the ground can be worked, from two to four inches apart, in drills from twenty-four to thirty inches apart. As soon as the plants are in full blossom, and the lower pods begin

to set, pinch off the tops; this will insure the filling of pods and hasten the maturity of the seeds. A strong, heavy soil, with a considerable portion of clay, is indispensable for a good crop of this class of beans.

Beans ordered by mail are subject to an extra charge of thirty cents per quart for postage.

	Per $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.	Per qt.
Early Mazagan. —This variety is suitable both for field and garden culture. The stalks are four or five feet long, producing long narrow pods, containing four or five seeds to each. It requires good land in high condition, and should be cultivated in wide rows.....	10c.	40c.
Broad Windsor. —A superior sort, particularly valuable from its habit of ripening unequally—some pods being quite full, while others are in various stages of filling—yielding a convenient supply daily for a considerable length of time.....	10c.	40c.

BEANS—(Dwarf, Snap, or Bush.)

Under the name of Dwarfs are classified all the low growing sorts called in different catalogues *Bush, Snap, String or French* Beans. The following are considered the most desirable varieties.

Early China. —Very early and of fine quality; seeds white, colored and spotted about the eye with purplish red.....	8c.	25c.
Early Long Yellow Six Weeks. —Hardy and prolific; seeds pale yellowish drab, with an olive green line about the eye.	8c.	25c.
Early Valentine. —Early, productive, tender, succulent, and of excellent flavor; continues longer in the green state than most of the varieties.....	8c.	25c.
Early Mohawk. —This variety is the most suitable for Northern latitudes, as it is less susceptible of injury from cold than most of the others; very productive and of good quality.....	8c.	25c.
Dwarf White Wax. —A most excellent variety, highly esteemed for their white, tender, succulent pods. The seeds of this variety are white, as well as the pods, adding much to its value, and giving it a decided preference over the black-seeded sorts. It is also very prolific, the vines being literally covered with pods.....	10c.	30c.
Dwarf Horticultural. —Excellent, green or dry,.....	8c.	25c.
Improved White Pea. —For field culture, the best variety..	8c.	20c.

BEANS—(Pole or Running.)

These are more tender, and require rather more care in culture than the Bush beans; they succeed best in sandy loam, which should be liberally enriched with short manure in the hills, which are formed, according to the variety, from three to four feet apart; from five to six seeds are planted in each hill, about two inches deep.

	Per $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.	Per qt.
Large White Lima. —A large, late bean, with broad, rough pod; seeds, white, broad, and rather full. It is surpassed by no other variety, and is a general favorite wherever it can be cultivated; sometimes the plant is destroyed by cold, wet weather; to insure against this, the beans can be sprouted in flower pots, and set out when the weather becomes warm, which will increase their earliness two or three weeks.....	15c.	50c.

	Per $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.	Per qt.
Small White Lima. —Resembles the Large Lima in growth, but is not equal to it in rich, buttery flavor. It is earlier, more hardy, and surer to produce a crop. Seeds, smaller, white, and quite flat. It is a good substitute for the Large Lima in localities where it does not mature well, on account of early frosts...	15c.	45c.
Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry. —A popular variety for private use; equally serviceable in the green state or when shelled.....	10c.	30c.
Indian Chief, or Wax. —One of the best varieties either for snaps, or shelled; remarkable for its fine, tender, and richly-colored pods; very productive.....	10c.	40c.
Red Cranberry. —This is one of the oldest and most familiar of garden beans; excellent as a string or snap bean.....	10c.	30c.
White Case-Knife. —Is the most prolific of the running varieties. As a shell bean, it is of excellent quality in its green state, and, when ripe, one of the best dry.....	10c.	35c.
Scarlet Runner. —A great favorite in European gardens, both as an ornamental plant, and a useful vegetable. It grows to the height of ten feet, producing dazzling scarlet flowers from July to October.....	15c.	40c.
White Runner. —A variety of the Scarlet Runner. As a shell-bean, either green or white, they are considered superior to the scarlet, and often seen in our markets under the name of Lima.	15c.	40c.

BORECOLE, or KALE.

“Borecole,” “Kale,” or “Green Kale,” are general terms applied to the class of Cabbage which does not head, but is used as an esculent in their open growth. When used, the crown or the centre of the plant is cut off so as to include the leaves, which usually do not exceed nine inches in length. It boils well, and is most tender, sweet and delicate, provided it has been duly exposed to frost.

	Per pkt.	Oz.
Green Curled Scotch. —The kind most generally cultivated. It is very hardy, and like the Savoy, is improved by a moderate frost. The stem rises about two feet, and produces an abundance of dark green curled and wrinkled leaves.....	5c.	15c.

BROCCOLI.

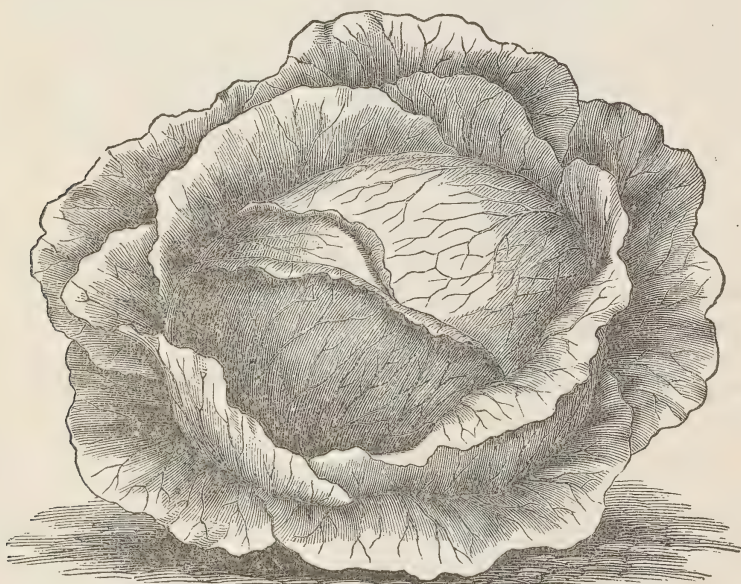
Broccoli is nearly allied to the Cauliflower, and may be regarded as a variation of that delicious vegetable. It is hardy and surer to head, but inferior in flavor.

	Per pkt.	Oz.
Early Purple Cape. —This is the most valuable kind for the North, producing large, close heads, of a brownish purple, and has an excellent flavor.....	5c.	50c.
White Cape. —A later sort, and should be sown at the North very early in the spring. The heads, when perfected, are large, white, and compact, so nearly resembling the Cauliflower that it is sometimes called “Cauliflower Broccoli”.....	5c.	50c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

This plant rises two or three feet high, and produces from the sides of the stalks numerous little sprouts, resembling cabbages, one or two inches in diameter. The leaves, which look like the Savoy, should be broken down in the fall, to give the little Cabbages room to grow. They are very tender and sweet after early frosts. Sow in seed-beds in May, transplant and cultivate like Cabbage. Use the hoe often and keep clean.

Improved Dwarf.—A variety of excellent quality..... 5c. 25c



Fother's Early Brunswick Cabbage.



Early Winningstadt Cabbage.



Improved American Savoy Cabbage.

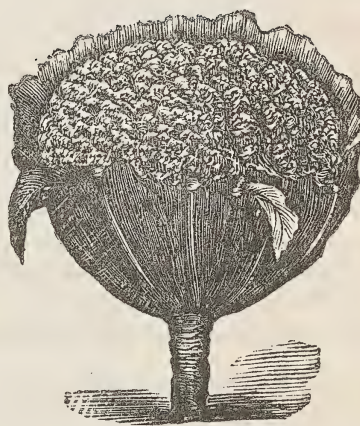
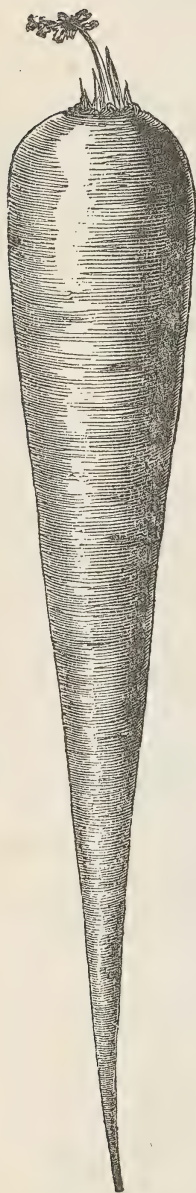
CABBAGE.

The cabbage is one of the most important vegetables, and, in some of its varieties, universally cultivated. The ground must be highly manured, deeply dug or plowed, and thoroughly worked, to insure good, full-sized heads. A heavy, moist and fresh loam is the most suitable. The early sorts are sometimes sown early in autumn and protected in cold frames through the winter, and transplanted early in spring; but more generally at the North they are sown very early in the spring, in hot-beds, or later in the open ground. Eighteen inches by two feet apart is the common distance.

The late autumn and winter varieties may be sown in a seed-bed, from the middle to the end of spring, and transplanted when about six inches high, to twenty-eight inches apart each way. Shade and water the late sowings in dry weather, to get them up. It is important that the plants should stand thinly in the seed-bed, or they will run up weak and slender, and be likely to make long stumps. If they come up too thick pick them out into beds four or six inches apart, which will cause them to grow low and stocky. Treated in this manner, the plants will form lateral roots; and they can be removed with the earth attached, in a moist day, without checking their growth.

Cabbages should be hoed every week, and the ground stirred deeper, as they advance in growth, drawing up a little earth to the plants each time, until they begin to head.

	Per pkt.	Oz.
Early Wyman. —One of the best and most profitable Early Market Cabbages that grow.....	10c.	60c.
Jersey Wakefield. —The best of the early varieties.....	10c.	50c.
Fottler's Improved Brunswick. —This is without exception, the best Early Drumhead variety in the market, and is almost universally used by the Boston market gardeners to succeed the Early Wyman, also for a late crop. Every plant produces a good, firm and solid head, often weighing from twenty to thirty pounds. The quality is excellent.....	10c.	60c.
Early York. —A well-known favorite variety.....	5c.	20c.
Early Winningstadt. —An excellent sort; heads of large size....	5c.	30c.
Large Late Drumhead. —Grows to a large size, with round, compact heads.....	5c.	20c.
Premium Flat Dutch. —A popular and much esteemed variety.	5c.	30c.
Stone Mason. —An improved variety of the Mason Drumhead, of sweet and tender quality.....	5c.	40c.
Stone Mason Improved. —Very fine.....	10c.	50c.
Marblehead Mammoth. —The largest of all Cabbage; heads have been grown weighing sixty pounds.....	10c.	50c.
Red Dutch. —Used almost exclusively for pickling.....	5c.	30c.

Long Orange Carrot.

Cauliflower.

SAVOY CABBAGE.

	Per pkt.	Oz.
Drumhead. —The largest heading sort, of excellent flavor	5c.	25c.
Green Globe. —Smaller than the above, heads quickly, of good quality.....	5c.	25c.
Improved American Savoy. —Very sweet and tender; good-sized, firm heads; very reliable and much esteemed for family use, or as a market cabbage... ..	5c.	40c.

CARROT.

The carrot, like all other root crops delights in a sandy loam, deeply tilled. For early crops sow in spring, as soon as the ground is in fair working order; for later crops they may be sown any time until

the middle of June; sow in rows about fifteen inches apart, thinning out to three or four inches between the plants.

Carrot Seed ordered by mail is subject to an extra charge of sixteen cents per pound for postage.

	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Early French Forcing. —The earliest variety; valuable for forcing; root small, and of fine flavor.....	Per pkt. 5c.	15c. 20c.
Early Horn. —A very early variety, and as a table carrot is much esteemed on account of the smallness of its heart, and tenderness of its fibres.....	Per pkt. 5c.	15c. 20c.
Long Orange. —A standard field variety, most desirable for stock, and good for table.....	Per pkt. 5c.	10c. 15c.
Large White Belgian. —A very productive kind, grown almost exclusively for stock; grows one-third out of the ground; lower part of the root white, that above ground green.....	Per pkt. 5c.	10c. 15c.
Orange Intermediate. —Size medium; skin bright orange-red; flesh orange-yellow; well flavored, and, while young excellent for the table.....	Per pkt. 5c.	10c. 20c.
Altringham. —Root smaller than the orange; color, bright orange red, neck small and conical, rising one or two inches above the surface of the soil; mild and well-flavored.....	Per pkt. 5c.	10c. 15c.

CAULIFLOWER.

Any soil that will grow early cabbages will grow cauliflower, as their requirements are almost similar; but as the product is more valuable, extra manuring and preparation of the soil will be well paid.

The seeds may be sown in the hot-bed in March or April, and transplant to open ground about the middle of May.

	Per pkt.	Oz.
Early Dwarf Erfurt. —The earliest variety; large compact heads of fine quality.....	10c.	1.00
Early Paris. —A well known excellent variety, one of the earliest.	10c.	1.00
Carter's Dwarf Mammoth. —A very early, hardy variety, of dwarf and compact habits, with a firm white head, stands dry weather; can be specially recommended.....	10c.	1.00

CELERY.

Celery is one of the most popular salads used in this country. Succeeds well throughout the Northern and Middle States, and in the vicinity of some of our large cities is grown in large quantities.

To have Celery early, it should be sown in a hot-bed, quite early in the Spring, and when three inches high, planted out in a well prepared bed, which must be covered in frosty weather. For the principal crop, sow early in Spring, very shallow, in a seed-bed, and when the plants are about six inches high, transplant them six inches apart, into trenches for blanching. Dig the trenches four feet apart, a foot wide, and ten inches deep. Fill in five or six inches of well-rotted manure, and mix it thoroughly, half a spade deep, with the earth at

the bottom. The tops and roots of the plants should be shortened, and the suckers pinched off before they are set. Earth up to blanch, three or four times, during their growth, taking care that no earth falls in the centre of the plants. A slight sprinkling of salt applied to the surface of the soil, just before the earthing up, is decidedly beneficial to this crop. The seed is slow to come up, and the plant is greatly improved by superior cultivation.

	Per pkt.	Oz.
Boston Market. —A favorite variety, remarkable for its tender, crisp and succulent stems, and its peculiarly mild flavor. It is grown almost exclusively by the Boston Market Gardeners, and surpasses any other for excellent qualities.....	10c.	50c.
White Italian Dwarf Celery. —One of the best varieties for general cultivation, growing stout, crisp, and of a fine flavor.....	5c.	30c.
Celery Seed. —For flavoring soups, &c.....	Per oz., 10c,	Per lb., \$1.00

CHERVIL.

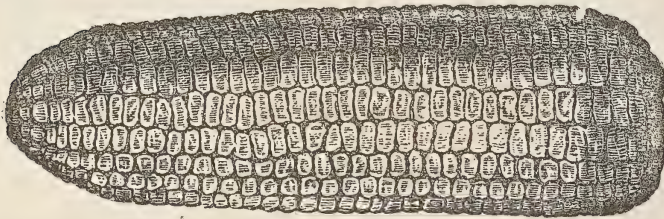
An annual, the leaves of which have a pleasant aromatic taste, and while young and tender are employed for flavoring soups and salads.. 5c. 25c.

The ground should be dry, deep, well pulverized and richly manured. Sow in drills from nine to twelve inches apart, covering the seeds to the depth of half an inch with fine soil.

CHICORY.

	Per oz.	Lb.
Large Rooted. —Used to mix with, or as a substitute for coffee. Cultivation same as the carrot.....	Per pkt. 5c.	15c. \$1.50.

CORN.



Crosby's Early Sweet Corn.

The variety of Sweet Corn may either be sown in rows four and a-half feet apart, the seeds planted at about eight inches in the rows, or planted in hills at distances of three or four feet each way, according to the variety grown, or the richness of the soil in which it is planted. The taller the variety or richer the soil, the greater should be the distance apart. Plant in May, and for a succession, every two weeks until July; which will bring it in for use from early Summer until the occurrence of hard frosts.

Corn ordered by mail is subject to an extra charge of thirty cents per quart for postage.

	Per pkt.	qt.
Early Narragansett. —One of the best varieties for early use, tender and sweet.....	5c.	20c.
Crosby's Early. —An excellent early variety, a favorite in the Boston Market.....	5c.	20c.
Stowell's Evergreen. —A late variety of excellent quality, remaining longer in the green state than any other kind.....	5c.	20c.
Tuscarora. —This is a very large variety, with large, flower-white kernels, a little indented; eight-rowed, cob red. It remains a long time in a boiling state.....	5c.	20c.
Early Canada Yellow. —Productive and early....	Per ear, 5c.	

CRESS, or PEPPERGRASS.

A well-known salad. Requires to be sown thickly and covered very slightly. Sow at frequent intervals to keep up a succession, as it soon runs to seed.

	Per pkt.	Oz.
Extra Curled. —Very fine; may be cut two or three times.....	5c.	10c.

CORN SALAD.

A favorite salad plant in Europe, and very hardy. Sown in August and protected with a few leaves during the winter, it can be gathered in the spring very early. Sown in April, it is soon in use. The leaves are sometimes boiled and served as Spinach.

Corn Salad.	5c.	10c.
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CUCUMBER.



Boston Pickling.

The cucumber is a tender annual, and therefore should not be planted or set out in the open air until there is a prospect of continued warm and pleasant weather; as, when planted early, not only are the seeds liable to decay in the ground, but the young plants are frequently cut by frosts. Extreme wet or dry soil should equally be avoided. Cucumbers succeed best in warm, moist, rich, loamy ground. The hills should be four or five feet apart in each direction. Plant twelve or fifteen seeds in each, cover half an inch deep, and press the earth smoothly with the back of the hoe. When all danger from bugs or worms is past, leave but three or four of the strongest plants in a hill. We do not advise planting in the open ground till the latter

part of May. From a pound to a pound and-a-half of seed to the acre is sufficient.

When ordered by mail is subject to an extra charge of sixteen cents per pound for postage.

	Per pkt.	Oz.
Early Russian. —A good, very clear, garden variety. Very productive; good for cutting up, and for pickles.....	5c.	20c.
Early Frame. —An early, standard variety; medium size; good flavor.....	5c.	12c.
Early White Spine. —Superior for table use, very productive, medium size, straight, well formed; good for pickles.....	5c.	12c.
Early Green Cluster. —Grows in clusters, early, productive....	5c.	12c.
Short Green. —An old standard variety	5c.	12c.
Long Green. —Crisp, tender, and good flavor, hardy and productive. Makes a good pickle.....	5c.	12c.
West India Gherkins. —Used only for pickles.....	5c.	30c.
Boston Pickling. —An early short variety of good form and very productive. The standard for pickling in Boston market.....	5c.	15c.

EGG PLANT.



Purple Egg Plant.

The Egg Plant is a tender annual, with an erect, branching stem, and oblong, bluish green powdered leaves. The fruit is used both boiled and stewed in sauces like the tomato; or cut in slices half an inch thick, press out juice and parboil; fry the slices in butter, and season with pepper and salt; or slices may be broiled as steaks or chops; its use is increasing. Sow seeds in March or April, in hot-bed, or in flower pots, or boxes in the house, or in the open ground, as soon as the soil will work mellow; and when settled, warm weather comes, transplant to two and-a-half feet apart each way, in good garden soil.

	Per pkt.	Oz.
Early Long Purple. —Hardy and productive; 6 to 8 inches long.	5c.	40c.
White. —Choice for ornamental use,	5c.	40c.

ENDIVE.

Endive is one of the best salads for fall and winter use. Sow for early supply about the middle of April. As it is used mostly in the fall months, the main sowings are made in June and July, from which plantations are formed at one foot apart each way, in August and September. It requires no special soil or manure, and after planting is kept clear of weeds until the plant has attained its full size, when the process of blanching begins. This is effected by gathering up the leaves and tying them by their tips in a conical form, with bass matting. This excludes the light and air, which in the course of three to six weeks, according to the temperature at the time, become blanched. Another and simpler method consists in covering up the plants, as they grow, with slates or boards, which serves the same purpose, by excluding the light, as the tying up.

Per pkt. Oz.

Green Curled.—Very hardy; leaves dark green, tender and crisp. 5c. 25c.

White Curled.—Leaves pale green; should be used when young. 5c. 25c.

KOHLRABI.

A vegetable intermediate between the cabbage and the turnip. It is best cultivated by sowing the seed in rows in May, June and July, according to latitude. It is rather difficult to transplant, and it is generally preferable to sow the whole crop from seed, and thin it out where it stands; although when the weather is favorable, the thinnings may be planted at the distances above named.

Per pkt. Oz.

Early White.—Flesh white and tender; the best market sort..... 5c. 20c.

Early Purple.—Differing from the above in color, which is of a bluish-purple..... 5c. 20c.

LEEK.

The Leek is very hardy, and easily cultivated; it succeeds best in a light, but well-enriched soil. Sow as early in spring as practicable, in drills one inch deep and one foot apart. When six or eight inches high they may be transplanted in rows ten inches apart each way, as deep as possible, that the neck, being covered, may be blanched. If fine leeks are desired, the ground can hardly be made too rich.

Per pkt. Oz.

London Broad Flag.—A very useful variety..... 5c. 20c.



Boston Curled Lettuce.

LETTUCE.

For a supply all the year round commence sowing in February, in gentle heat, and continue every four weeks in the open ground till October. The last two sowings will require protection from frost during winter. Sow one-quarter of an inch deep, and transplant while young, eight or twelve inches apart, according to size.

	Per pkt.	Oz.
Early Curled Silesia. —Fine for summer use.....	5c.	20c.
Victoria Cabbage. —Hardy and fine for early sowing.....	5c.	25c.
Early Tennis Ball. —One of the earliest and best heading varieties	5c.	40c.
Boston Curled. —A variety of great beauty and of very superior quality. The symmetry of its growth, and fine, elegant frilling of the leaves, render it highly ornamental.....	5c.	35c.
Green or Drumhead Lettuce. —An excellent sort, produces heads of very large size, which are remarkably tender and crisp....	5c.	20c.
Hanson. —Heads very large, solid, tender, crisp and of fine flavor; color beautiful green outside, and white within.....	10c.	50c.

MARTYNIA.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.
Martynia proboscidea. —A hardy annual plant of strong growth with curious seed-pods—very highly prized by many for pickling. They should be used when tender, about half grown.....	5c.	40c.

MELON—Musk.

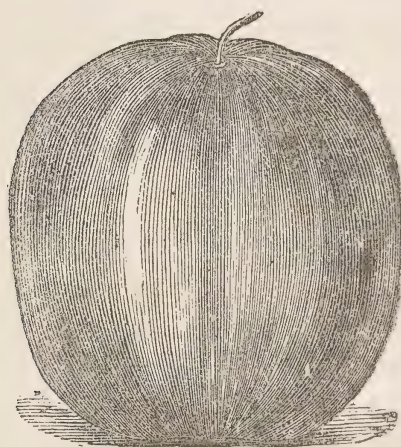
Melons thrive best in a moderately enriched light soil; the hills should be six feet apart each way. Previous to planting, incorporate well with the soil in each hill a couple of shovelfuls of thoroughly rotted manure; plant twelve or fifteen seeds in each hill, early in May, and when well up, thin out to three or four of the most promising. Pinch off the leading shoots as the growth becomes too luxuriant, and if the fruit sets too numerously, thin out when young, which will increase the size of those remaining and cause them to ripen quicker.

When ordered by mail is subject to an extra charge of sixteen cents per pound for postage.

Green Citron. —Fruit medium size, deeply netted; shape nearly round, from six to eight inches in diameter, flesh green and of rich delicious flavor.....	5c.	15c.
Nutmeg. —Fruit nutmeg-shaped, skin deep green, finely-netted, flesh greenish yellow, rich and sugary.....	5c.	15c.
Large Yellow Cantaloupe. —Flesh reddish orange, sweet and of good flavor; an early and productive variety.....	5c.	15c.
Early Christiana. —Early; yellow-fleshed.....	5c.	20c.
Pineapple. —Dark green, oval, netted; flesh thick, sweet and juicy.	5c.	15c.



Mountain Sweet Watermelon.



Black Spanish Watermelon.

MELON—(Water.)

Plant in hills, eight feet apart, and cultivate same as Musk Melon.

When ordered by mail is subject to an extra charge of sixteen cents per pound for postage.

	Per pkt.	Per Oz.
Mountain Sweet. —A large, long, oval variety; skin striped and marbled with different shades of green; flesh scarlet, and quite solid to the centre; very sweet and delicious. A fine market sort.....	5c.	10c.
Black Spanish. —Fruit of large size, almost round, skin dark green, flesh red, sweet and delicious.....	5c.	12c.
Apple-seeded. —A small, nearly round sort; derives its name from its peculiar seeds. Flesh red to the centre, sweet, tender, and well-flavored.....	5c.	25c.
Phinney's Early. —Very reliable, red fleshed.....	5c.	20c.
Citron. —A round handsome fruit of small size, used in the making of sweetmeats and preserves.....	5c.	15c.

MUSTARD.

A pungent salad. Sow thickly in boxes in the green-house once a week all winter, or in a frame, or the open ground after a frost, covering very lightly.

	Per Oz.
White London. —.....	5c.
Black London. —.....	5c.

NASTURTIUM.

The seeds are used while young, and pickled as capers. In shrubbery borders, or trained against trellis work, the plant is highly ornamental; sow one inch deep in rows five feet apart, and gather the crop every few days.

	Per pkt.	Oz.
Tall. —.....	5c.	15c.
Dwarf. —.....	10c.	20c.

ONION.

No vegetable is more extensively known and cultivated than the Onion. It has been the common seasoning for soups and meats of all nations from the earliest period to the present. In cookery it is indispensable.

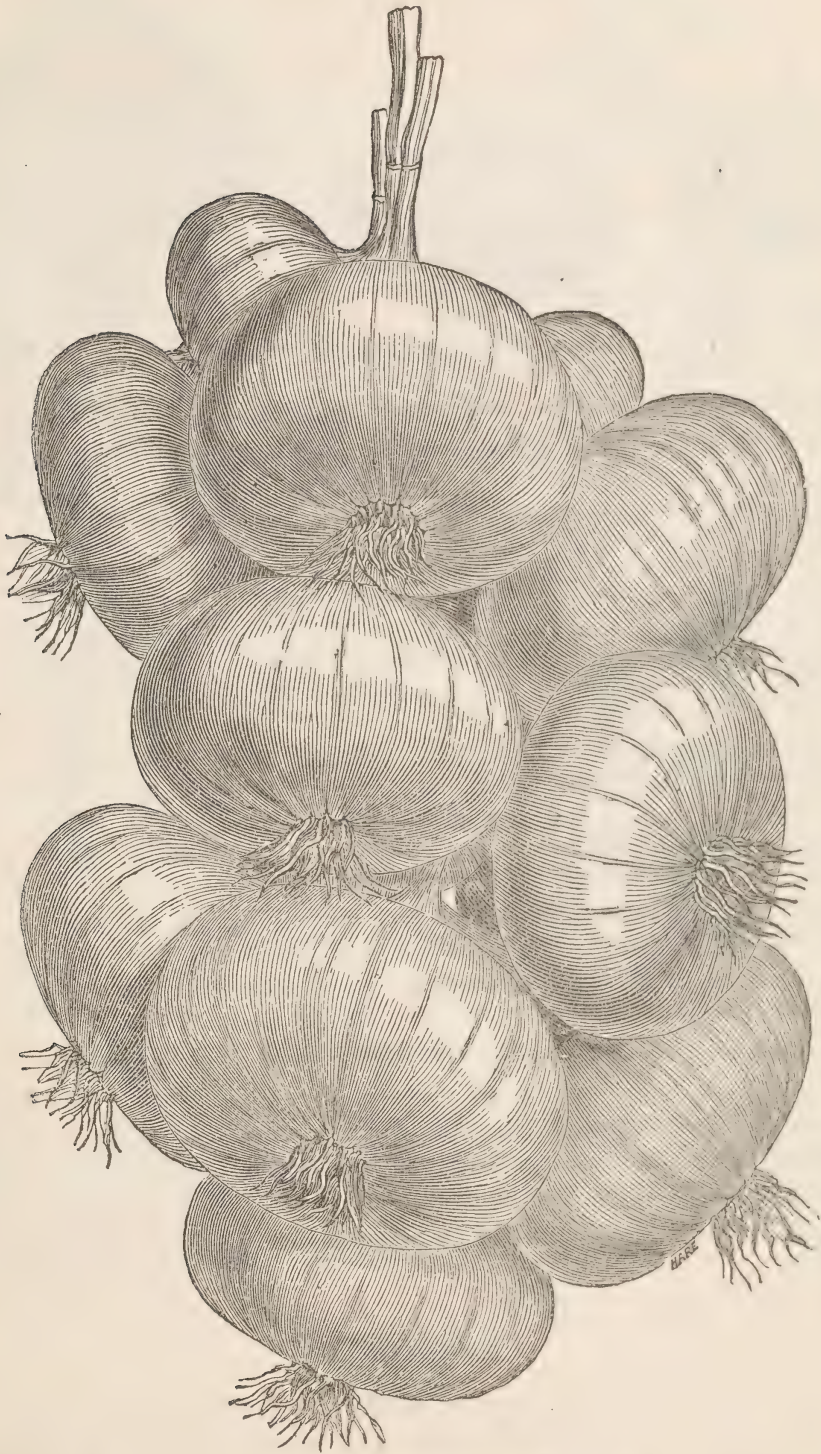
The soil, in general, cannot be too rich for this vegetable; and, however good it may be, it requires more or less manure for every crop. Unlike most vegetables, it succeeds well when cultivated on the same land for successive years, provided it is liberally supplied with nutrition. Previous to sowing, the ground should be thoroughly spaded over, or deeply ploughed, and the surface made smooth and even. The seed should be sown as early in spring as the soil may be in good working condition. Sow in drills fourteen inches apart, and half an inch in depth. When the plants are three or four inches high, thin them out to two inches apart. Four pounds of seed will plant one acre.

To grow Onion "Sets," sow the seed thinly in March or April. No further culture is required, except hand-weeding, as their thickness in the bed will prevent their growing large, and well cause them to come to maturity sooner. When the tops die down, the small onions are gathered, and kept spread thinly in a dry, airy loft.

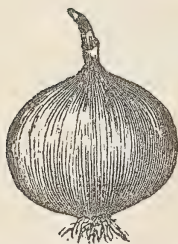
Onion sets and tops are placed on the surface in shallow twelve-inch drills, about four inches apart, slightly covered.

Potato Onions should be planted in April. Select the bulbs, place them ten inches apart, with the crown of the bulbs just below the surface of the ground.

The large bulbs are planted to produce stock for seed, and the small ones for early table-use and market in August.



NEW QUEEN ONION.



Danver's Yellow Onion



Giant White Tripoli. Giant Rocca of Naples.



Onion Seed when ordered by mail is subject to an extra charge of sixteen cents per pound for postage.

Large Red Wethersfield.—The variety is very much grown at Wethersfield; it is a large, thick deep red, very productive variety, and of good quality. The seed should be sown *very early* in Spring, in order to have the *whole* crop ripen..... Per pkt. Oz.
5c. 20c.

Yellow Danvers.—A very fine variety. Above the medium size; globular in form; skin yellowish-brown; flesh white, mild and well flavored. Very productive; one of the most popular kinds in cultivation..... 5c. 30c.

White Portugal.—A mild and desirable summer variety; grows to good size; does not keep well..... 5c. 35c.

New Giant Rocca of Naples.—Bulbs have been exhibited weighing three and one-half pounds. This variety has a light brown skin, of delicate flavor, and of globular form..... 10c. 40c.

Giant White Italian Tripoli.—Very white skin, flat, and of very mild flavor, attaining as large a size as the above..... 10c. 40c.

New Queen.—A silver-skinned variety of quick growth and remarkable keeping qualities..... 10c. 60c.

The quality of the seed we offer has no superior.

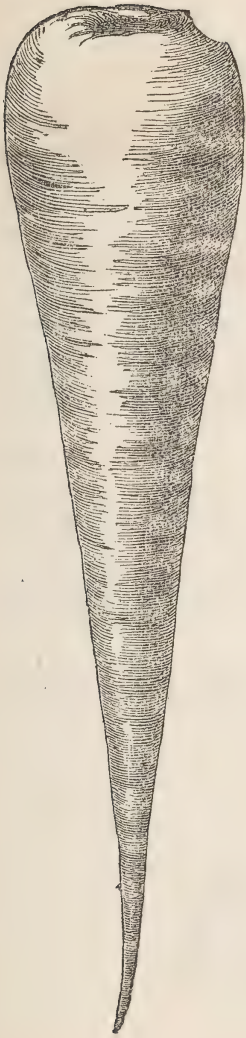
	Per qt.
Top or Button Onions. —.....	25c.
Potato Onions. —.....	20c.
Onion Sets. —White.....	30c.

Onion Sets by mail, twenty cents per quart additional.

PARSLEY.

Sow middle of March thinly in drills, one foot apart, and half an inch deep. As the seed germinates very slowly, it is best to soak it for a few hours in tepid water before sowing. For winter use protect in a glass frame or light cellar.

	Per pkt. Oz.
Extra, or Double Curled. —.....	5c. 15c.

*Abbott's Improved or Long Smooth.**Laxton's Alpha Pea.***PARSNIP.**

Sow as early in spring as the weather will admit, in drills fifteen inches apart, covering half an inch deep. When well up, thin out to five or six inches apart in the rows. Unlike carrots, they are improved by frosts, and it is usual to take up in Fall a certain quantity for Winter use, leaving the rest in the ground until Spring, to be dug up as required.

Per pkt. Oz.

Abbott's Improved, or Long Smooth.—Best for general use. 5c. 10c.

PEAS.

The Pea is a hardy annual, in the highest estimation in all countries, as one of the most agreeable culinary vegetables, in its green state; there is often much emulation among seed growers, to obtain the very earliest varieties, and among amateur gardeners, to present

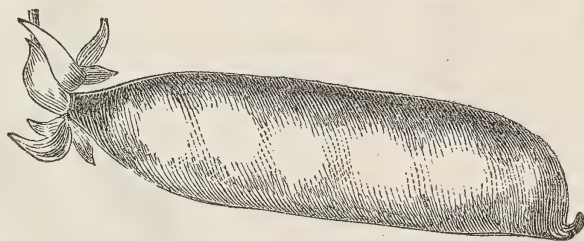
at their own table, the first dish of the season. The varieties are very numerous, but we have selected the best sorts, which, if sown at proper intervals, will give a succession throughout the season.

ALL WRINKLED PEAS are superior to, and more delicate in flavor, than those that present a full and perfect form; and remain much longer in season, than other kinds.

Peas, for an early crop, should be sown as soon as the ground is in working condition. The soil for their reception should be light, dry, and well sheltered. Mild manure, such as leaf mould, has a beneficial effect; but for many of the varieties, the soil cannot be too rich. For general crops, the ground should be well manured the previous year, which causes them to yield more abundantly. They are usually planted in double rows, three or four feet apart, and covered to the depth of two and a half or three inches. This is the average depth, though some contend that greater depths prevents the premature decay of the vines. The height of the Pea depends much upon the moisture and richness of the ground.

There are a great many fancy varieties which are of delicious flavor, but in general, they are unworthy the attention of the common cultivator, whose object is to obtain a certain crop.

Peas ordered by mail are subject to an extra charge of thirty cents per quart for postage.



Carter's First Crop Pea.

Extra Early.

	Per ½ pt.	Qt.
Carter's First Crop. —The earliest variety grown; 2½ feet.....	10c.	35c.
Daniel O'Rourke. —A favorite early variety, and a good bearer; 3 feet.....	8c.	25c.
Caractacus. —An early and productive Pea, of good flavor, one of the best; 2½ feet.....	10c.	35c.
Kentish Invicta. —The earliest blue Pea yet introduced; fine quality. It grows to a height of two feet, with straight, handsome, well-filled pods.....	10c.	40c.
Laxton's Alpha. —A blue wrinkled Pea, of exquisite flavor, remarkable for its earliness and prolific bearing. It is very early as a first crop; and produces its large, well-filled pods from the bottom to the top of the vines.....	12c.	40c.
Laxton's William Ist. —One of the earliest Green Marrow Peas, admirably adapted for market purposes; height about two feet, pods and peas of a deep-green shade.....	15c.	50c.

Second Early Varieties.

	Per $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.	Qt.
McLean's Little Gem. —A dwarf, green wrinkled marrow very prolific, of superior flavor; 1 foot.....	15c.	50c.
McLean's Advancer. —An early green wrinkled variety, of delicious flavor; 2 feet.....	10c.	35c.
McLean's Blue Peter. —This is said to be the last and best variety raised by the late Dr. McLean; is a remarkable dwarf sort only six or eight inches high, a splendid bearer and of exquisite flavor, with large, well-filled pods.....	15c.	50c.
Tom Thumb. —Very dwarf, not exceeding nine inches in height, stout and branching; very early.....	10c.	40c.
Laxton's Prolific Long Pod. —A very productive variety, with long pods, containing from 11 to 12 peas in each; four feet.....	10c.	35c.

For General Crop.

Champion of England. —One of the best and most popular Peas in cultivation; 5 feet.....	10c.	35c.
Blue Imperial. —A good bearer, and of fine flavor; a very useful variety; 3 feet.....	8c.	25c.
White Marrowfat. —A favorite market sort of excellent quality; 5 feet.....	5c.	20c.
Black-Eyed Marrowfat. —This, as well as the preceding, is extensively grown as a field Pea, hardy and productive; 4 feet.....	5c.	20c.
Tall Sugar. —The young pods are tender and well flavored, of good quality as a shell Pea; 5 feet.....	15c.	50c.
Dwarf Sugar. —Edible pods, of good quality shelled; 2 feet.....	15c.	50c.

PEPPER.**Squash Pepper.**

Grown largely for pickles. Sow in hot-bed early in April, and transplant to the open ground when the weather is favorable. They should be planted in warm, mellow soil, in rows eighteen inches apart. They may also be sown in the open ground when danger of frosts is passed, and the soil is warm and settled.

	Per pkt.	Oz.
Large Bell, or Blue Nose. —An early variety, of mild flavor; rind thick and fleshy.....	5c.	35c.

	Per pkt.	Oz.
Sweet Mountain, or Mammoth. —Similar to the preceding in shape and color, but much larger, and milder in flavor.....	5c.	40c.
Squash, or Tomato Shaped. —The sort most generally grown for pickling; very productive; the leading market variety.....	5c.	40c.
Cherry. —Fruit erect, cherry form, and a deep, rich, glossy scarlet color; remarkable for its intense piquancy.....	5c.	40c.

POTATOES.

CULTURE.—The Potato can be grown with varying success on soils of all kinds, and in all conditions of fertility; but the soil best suited to it is a sandy loam. In all heavy soils it is more subject to disease, and the flavor is also inferior. In breaking up good pasture land, the decaying sod answers sufficiently well for the first year in lieu of manure. Manure is applied either in the rows or hills, or broadcast over the hill, and plowed in; the latter, in most cases, being preferable. If the soil is good, little manure is required. In highly-enriched soil the plants are more liable to disease than when grown in soil that is naturally good. The best fertilizers are those of a dry or absorbent nature, as plaster, lime, super-phosphate of lime and bone dust. For wet soils these are particularly beneficial, as they not only promote growth, but prevent disease. Plant as early in Spring as the ground can be had in fair working order; in hills or ridges about three feet apart; covering it in light, warm soils, about four inches deep; but in cold, wet situations, two and a half or three inches will be sufficient.

Early Rose. —.....	At the lowest market rates.			
Peerless. —.....	"	"	"	"
Late Rose. —.....	"	"	"	"
Extra Early Vermont. —.....	"	"	"	"
Compton's Surprise. —.....	"	"	"	"
Brownell's Beauty. —.....	"	"	"	"

PUMPKIN.

Chiefly used for agricultural purposes. Same cultivation as for Cucumbers and Melons.

	Per oz.	Lb.
Large Cheese. —Medium size, best for cooking.....	10c.	75c.
Sugar. —Fine for table or stock.....	10c.	90c.
Connecticut Field. —Large; best for stock.....	Per qt.	20c.

RADISH.

Radishes thrive best in a light, rich, sandy loam; heavy or clayey soils not only delay their maturity, but produce crops much inferior, both in appearance and flavor. For a successive supply, sow from the middle of March until September, at intervals of two or three weeks. For an early supply they may be sown on a gentle hot-bed in February.



Long Scarlet Short Top Radish.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.
Long Scarlet. —The standard variety for market and private gardens.....	5c.	10c.
Scarlet Turnip. —Rather more delicate in flavor than the above, excellent for summer use.....	5c.	10c.
White Turnip. —A sub-variety of the preceding, different in color,	5c.	10c.
Yellow Turnip. —Grows to a large size, excellent to stand the heat and drought of summer.....	5c.	10c.
French Breakfast. —A variety of quick growth, very mild and tender, one of the best for forcing.....	5c.	10c.

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT.

The Oyster Plant succeeds best in a light, well-enriched, mellow soil, which previous to sowing the seeds, should be stirred to a depth of eighteen inches. Sow early in Spring, in drills, fifteen inches apart; cover the seeds with fine soil, an inch and a half in depth, and when the plants are strong enough, thin out to six inches apart.

Per pkt.....5c. Per oz.....15c.

SPINACH.

For Fall use, sow middle of August; for Winter and Spring, middle of September; and for early Summer as early as the season will admit, in drills one inch deep and one foot apart.

	Per pkt.	oz.
Round, or Summer. —Best for spring sowing.....	5c.	10c.
Fall, or Prickley. —One of the hardiest, and most generally used for fall planting.....	5c.	10c.

SQUASH.

The several varieties of the Squash are very useful in this and other warm climates, as they can be grown to perfection in the summer. It is in general use from June to August, and the late varieties the whole winter until May.

Any good, rich soil is adapted to the growth of the Squash. They only thrive well in a warm temperature, as all the varieties are tender annuals; and the seed should not be sown in spring until all danger from frost is past, and the ground is warm and thoroughly settled. The hills should be made from eight to ten inches in depth, manured well, and covered about three-fourths of an inch deep. Keep the earth about the plants loose and clean, removing the surplus vines from time to time, allowing not more than three plants to a hill.

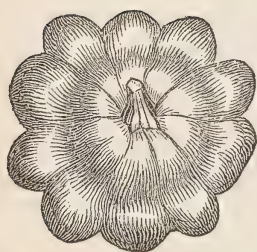
	Per pkt.	Oz.
Yellow Bush Scolloped. —An early market variety, excellent for shipping.....	5c.	10c.
White Bush Scolloped. —A sub-variety of the above, principally differing in color....	5c.	10c.
Summer Crook-Neck. —Early, productive, and of good quality fruit, orange-yellow.....	5c.	10c.
Winter Crook-Neck. —This kind is generally cultivated in New England; flesh salmon-red, very close-grained, dry, sweet, and fine-flavored; keeps well.....	5c.	10c.
Boston Marrow. —A much esteemed variety; a good keeper and of unsurpassed flavor.....	5c.	15c.
Marblehead. —A new winter Squash.....	5c.	15c.
Hubbard. —A general favorite, and more largely grown as a late sort than any other; flesh fine grained, dry, and of excellent flavor.....	5c.	15c.
Turban. —Flesh orange yellow, thick, fine-grained, and well-flavored; an excellent variety for use in Fall and early in Winter.....	5c.	20c.
Mammoth. —Grows to a large size, often weighing over two hundred pounds; excellent for stock.....	5c.	20c.

TOMATO.

This delicious vegetable is one of the most important of all garden products. The seed should be sown in a hot-bed about the first week in March, in drills five inches apart, and half an inch deep. When the plants are about two inches high they should be set out four or five inches apart in another hot-bed or removed into small pots, allowing a single plant to a pot; they are sometimes transplanted a second time into larger pots, by which process the plants are rendered more sturdy and branching. About the middle of May the plants may be set in the open ground; they are planted, for early crops, on light, sandy soil, at a distance of three feet apart, in hills in which a good shovelful of rotted manure has been mixed. On heavy soils, which



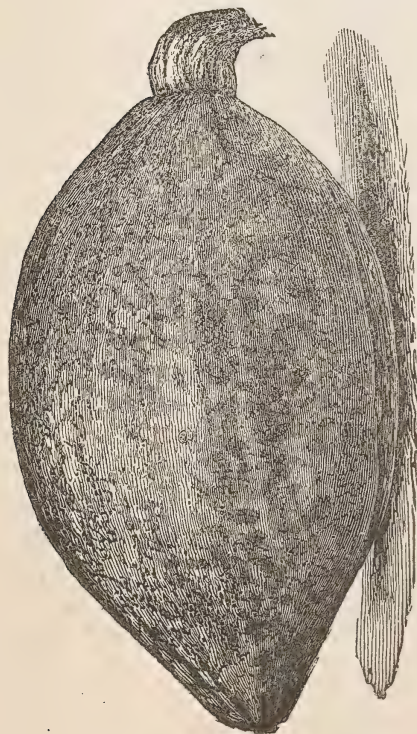
Hubbard Squash.



*Early Scollop
Squash.*



*Summer Crook Neck
Squash.*



Marblehead Squash.



Boston Marrow Squash.

are not suited for an early crop, they should be planted four feet apart. Water freely at the time of transplanting. Sufficient plants for a small garden may be started by sowing a few seeds in a seed pan or flower pot, and placing it in a sunny window of the sitting-room or kitchen. Train upon trellis work, or support by driving sticks in the ground, and tying to them.

	Per pkt. Oz.	
General Grant. —A very superior variety; fruit large, of good quality, and ripens rapidly and thoroughly.....	5c.	30c.
Arlington. —Fruit uniformly large, perfect in form; very prolific and of fine flavor.....	10c.	40c.
Conqueror. —A new variety, and one of the earliest; fruit of good size, very uniform in size and shape, and free from irregular specimens.....	25c.	1.00
Canada Victor. —A remarkably early variety, of medium size, very symmetrical in shape.....	5c.	40c.
Boston Market. —An improved variety of the "Large Smooth Red," very productive, showy, and of superior quality. It is extensively grown by the market gardeners in the vicinity of Boston, who esteem it above all others as a market variety.....	5c.	25c.
Tilden. —Fruit oval, of a brilliant scarlet, of medium size, skin smooth and glossy, flesh very solid and of high flavor; on account of its solidity and keeping qualities, it is a fine market variety.	5c.	30c.
Large Yellow. —About the size and shape, but a little more flat than the Smooth Red; color bright yellow, flesh firm, fine for preserving.....	5c.	25c.
Red Cherry. —A small, round, red Tomato, of the shade and size of a cherry; cultivated mostly for pickling. It is the earliest of all.	5c.	30c.
Yellow Cherry. —Same as above except in color.....	5c.	30c.
Trophy. —Very large, pretty smooth, very solid, and of fair quality.	5c.	40c.

Our seed is carefully grown for us, and is saved only from perfect specimens, the finest fruits being selected for seed.

TURNIP.

All the sorts are propagated by seeds, which should be sown where the plants are to remain, as they do not succeed well when transplanted. Sow in drills fourteen inches apart, and half an inch deep, or broadcast, and be sure to have the ground freshly dug before sowing. Keep them perfectly free from weeds, and when the bottoms begin to enlarge, brush away the earth from about the roots to the depth of half an inch or more, and give them a light dressing of wood ashes. This is the surest mode of obtaining fair and smooth Turnips in old gardens, where they are almost certain to grow wormy if the earth is allowed to remain in contact with the roots. For the Spring and Summer crops, it is important to get them started very early, so that they may have time to grow to sufficient size before the hot weather, when they will soon become tough and strong.

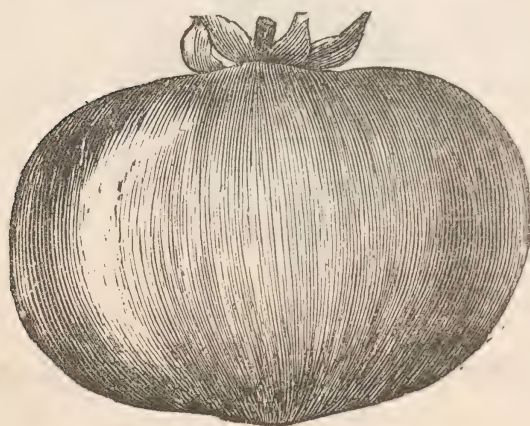
For the Fall and main crop, sow from the middle of July to the last



Trophy Tomato.



Boston Market Tomato.



Tilden Tomato.

of August, as directed for the Spring sowing. In the field, Turnips are more generally sown broadcast, though much the larger crops are obtained by drill culture.

The Ruta Baga is usually sown from the 20th of June till the 15th of July, in two feet drills, and thinned to ten inches apart. It is necessary that the ground should be dry, and made very rich. To preserve Turnips in good order for winter, store them in barrels placed alongside the wall of a cool cellar, and cover them with sand or turf to keep them fresh. Another method, is to cut the leaves off half an inch from the bulb, put them in a cellar or dry pit, and cover with straw, and then earth over to the depth of eight or ten inches. Thus protected, they will keep well till Spring.

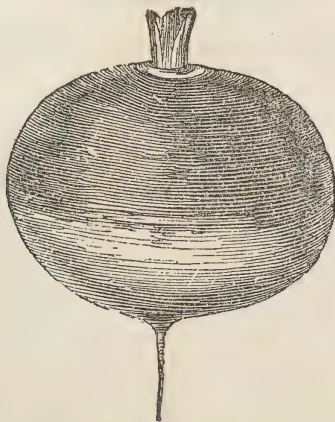
For feeding stock in fall and winter, there is nothing superior to Turnips and Ruta Bagas; and they will yield a larger amount of food than almost anything else on the same space of ground.

One and a half pounds of seed is sufficient for an acre.

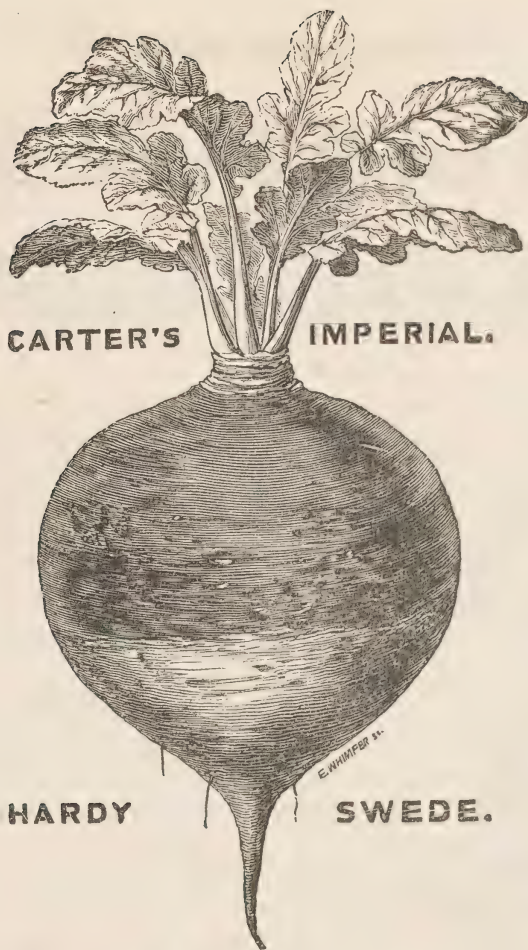
	Per pkt.	Oz.
Strap-Leaved White Top ,—Roundish, of medium size.....	5c.	8c.
Strap-Leaved Purple-Top ,—Similar to above, purple above ground, one of the best, either for market or family use.....	5c.	8c.
Early Yellow Stone ,—A good, globe-shaped Turnip.....	5c.	8c.
Early White Six-Weeks ,—Pure white, very early; handsome-shaped, mouse-tail root. Selected stock.....	5c.	8c.

RUTA BAGA, or SWEDE TURNIP.

Carter's Imperial Hardy Swede ,—This variety is an improvement upon the other varieties, being larger, the flesh firmer, and an excellent keeper.....	5c.	8c.
Skirving's Purple-Top ,—A superior variety, hardy and productive; flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well-flavored. Keeps well.....	5c.	8c.
Yellow Aberdeen ,—An excellent hardy variety, keeping well through the winter.....	5c.	10c.
Sweet German ,—One of the very best for winter or spring use, ... either for the table or for feeding stock. The flesh is firm, sweet, and of excellent flavor; none better for keeping; should be sown in June.....	5c.	10c.



Purple Top, Strap-Leaved Turnip.



Yellow Aberdeen Turnip.

Sweet and Medicinal Herbs.

Sow in spring, in shallow drills one foot apart, and thin out or transplant. Care should be taken to harvest them properly. Cut on a dry day just before bloom.

	Per pkt.	Oz.
<i>Anise</i> ,.....	5c.	15c.
<i>Balm</i> ,.....	5.	30.
<i>Basil, Sweet</i> ,.....	5.	20.
<i>Caraway</i> ,.....	5.	10.
<i>Coriander</i> ,.....	5.	10.
<i>Dill</i> ,.....	5.	15.
<i>Fennel, Sweet</i> ,.....	5.	15.
<i>Horehound</i> ,.....	5.	40.
<i>Hyssop</i> ,.....	5.	40.
<i>Lavender</i> ,.....	5.	25.
<i>Marjoram, Sweet</i> ,.....	5.	30.
<i>Rue</i> ,.....	5.	40.
<i>Saffron</i> ,.....	5.	15.
<i>Sage</i> ,.....	5.	25.
<i>Summer Savory</i> ,.....	5.	25.
<i>Thyme, (Broad-Leaved)</i> ,.....	5.	40.
<i>Wormwood</i> ,.....	5.	40.

BIRD SEEDS.

Sicily Canary, per qt., 35c.	Hemp, per qt., 15c.	Maw, per lb., 40c.
German Millett, " " 15c.	Rape per lb., 20c.	
Reiche's Prepared Mocking Bird Food.....	per bottle, 45c.	
Peter's Canary Powder.....	" " 30c.	

PRICES OF

(CAPE COD, OR BELL,)

Cranberry Plants Rooted.

We have arranged with a reliable grower to supply Cranberry Plants at the following rates:—

10,000 plants by express, freight paid by purchaser, sufficient for one acre at two feet apart.....	\$25 00
5,000 sent by mail.....per 1,000	3 50
1,000 " "	4 00
100 " "50

☞ Full directions for cultivation sent with each lot ordered.

Lane's Improved IMPERIAL SUGAR BEET.

This variety was introduced to the public five years ago. We can recommend it with the greatest confidence as being hardier, more productive, and containing a greater per centage of sugar than the ordinary variety.



It is the best Beet raised for feeding cows or young stock. From thirty to forty tons raised to the acre, at a cost of five cents per bushel. The cheapness with which they can be raised, the amount of healthy, nutritious food, and its great value as food for cattle, sheep and swine, makes this the most profitable root to raise.

The Seed we offer is received direct from Mr. Lane, and of his own growing.

Price per pound,	-	-	-	80 cts.
“ “ “ by mail,	-	-	-	95 “

Seeds by the Pound or Bushel.

The following list embraces some of the leading kinds. All other Vegetable Seeds named in this Catalogue will also be supplied by the pound or bushel.

	PER ¼ LB.	LB.		¼ LB.	LB.
Asparagus.			Cucumber.		
Conver's Colossal,	.30	1.00	Early Russian,	.40	1.25
Beet.			“ Frame,	.25	.90
Early Flat Bassano,	.30	1.00	“ White Spine,	.30	1.00
Early Blood Turnip,	.30	1.00	“ Green Cluster,	.25	.90
Dewey's Blood Turnip,	.30	1.00	Short Green,	.30	1.00
Dark Red Egyptian,	.60	2.00	Long “	.30	1.00
Smooth Long Blood,	.30	1.00	Boston Pickling,	.35	1.25
Varieties for Feeding Stock.			West India Gherkins,	1.00	3.50
White Sugar,	.15	.50	Lettuce.		
Lane's Improved Imp'l Sugar,	.25	.80	Early Curled Silesia,	.60	2.00
Long Red Mangel Wurzel,	.15	.50	Victoria Cabbage,	.80	3.00
Allen's Long Red Mang. Wurzel,	.20	.60	Early Tennis Ball,	1.00	4.00
Norbiton Giant Mangel Wurzel,	.15	.60	Boston Curled,	.80	3.00
Yellow Globe “	.15	.60	Green or Drumhead,	.60	2.00
Beans, [Dwarf.]	PECK.	BUSH.	Melon, [Water.]		
Early Long Yellow Six Weeks,	\$1.25	\$4.50	Mountain Sweet,	.30	1.00
Early China,	1.25	4.50	Black Spanish,	.30	1.00
Early Valentine,	1.25	4.50	Apple-seeded,	.60	2.00
Early Mohawk,	1.50	5.00	Phinney's Early,	.40	1.50
Improved White Pea,	1.00	3.50	Citron for preserves,	.40	1.50
Beans, [Pole or Running.]			Melon, [Musk.]		
Large Lima,	3.50	12.00	Green Citron,	.30	1.00
Small “	2.50	10.00	Nutmeg,	.30	1.00
Horticultural,	2.00	7.00	Large Yellow Canteloupe,	.35	1.25
Indian Chief,	2.00	8.00	Early Christiana,	.60	2.00
White Case-Knife,	2.00	7.00	Pine Apple,	.35	1.25
Red Cranberry,	2.00	7.00	Mustard.		
Scarlet Runner,	2.00	8.00	White,	.10	.30
White Runner,	2.00	8.00	Black,	.10	.30
Cabbage.	¼ LB.	LB.	Onion.		
Early Wyman,	2.50	8.00	Yellow Danvers,	1.00	3.25
Jersey Wakefield,	1.75	6.00	Wethersfield Large Red,	.75	2.25
Fottler's Improved Brunswick,	1.75	6.00	White Portugal,	1.00	3.50
Early York,	.40	1.25	New Giant Rocca of Naples,	1.25	4.00
“ Winningstadt,	.85	3.00	Giant White Italian Tripoli,	1.25	4.00
Large Late Drumhead,	.50	1.50	New Queen,	2.00	6.00
Premium Flat Dutch,	1.00	3.50	Five pound lots or more of either of the above		
Stone Mason Drumhead,	1.50	5.00	varieties 25 cents less per pound.		
Marblehead Mammoth,	1.75	7.00	Peas.	PECK.	BUSH.
Red Dutch,	.80	3.00	Carter's First Crop, [Imported]	2.00	8.00
Drumhead Savoy,	.75	2.50	Dan O'Rourke, [American]	1.25	5.00
Green Globe “	.75	2.50	“ [Imported]	2.00	7.00
American Improved Savoy,	1.50	5.00	Caractacus, “	2.75	11.00
Carrot.			Laxton's Alpha, [Imported]	3.00	11.00
Early French Forcing,	.40	1.25	McLean's Advancer, [Imported]	2.25	9.00
“ Horn,	.40	1.25	“ [American]	1.50	6.00
Long Orange,	.30	1.00	Tom Thumb [Imported]	3.00	11.00
Orange Intermediate,	.30	1.00	Kentish Invicta, [Imported]	2.00	8.00
Altringham,	.30	1.00	McLean's Little Gem, [Import.]	3.00	12.00
Large White Belgian,	.30	1.00	McLean's “ “ [Amer'n.]	2.50	10.00
Corn.	PECK.	BUSH.	William 1st,	2.75	11.00
Crosby's Early Sweet,	1.25	4.50	Laxton's Prolific long pod, Imp.,	2.00	8.00
Narragansett “	1.25	4.50	Champion of England, [Am'n]	1.50	6.00
Stowell's Evergreen Sweet,	1.25	4.50	“ [Imp.]	2.00	8.00
Allen's “	1.00	4.00	Blue Imperial, [American]	1.25	4.50
Cress.	¼ LB.	LB.	“ [Imported]	1.75	7.00
Curled,	.20	.65	White Marrowfat,	.75	3.00
			Black Eyed Marrowfat,	.75	3.00
			Tall Sugar,	3.00	12.00
			Dwarf Sugar,	3.00	12.00

Parsnip.	$\frac{1}{2}$ LB.	LB.	Spinach.	$\frac{1}{2}$ LB.	LB.
Long, Smooth or Abbott's Imp.	.25	.80	Round or Summer,	.15	.50
Radish.			Fall or Prickly,	.15	.50
Long Scarlet,	.25	.80	Sage.		
Scarlet Turnip,	.25	.80	Broad-Leaved,	.80	3.00
Yellow "	.25	.80	Turnip.		
White "	.25	.80	White-Top Strap-Leaved,	.20	.75
French Breakfast,	.25	.80	Purple-Top,	.20	.75
Squash.			Yellow Stone,	.20	.75
Boston Marrow,	.35	1.25	Early White Six-Weeks,	.20	.75
Hubbard,	.40	1.50	Ruta-Baga, or Swede Turnip.		
Turban,	.60	2.00	Carter's Imperial Hardy Swede,	.20	.75
Marblehead,	.40	1.50	Skirving's Purple Top "	.20	.75
Yellow Bush Scolloped,	.30	1.00	Sweet German,	.20	.75
White "	.30	1.00	Yellow Aberdeen,	.20	.75
Summer Crookneck,	.30	1.00			
Winter "	.30	1.00			
Mammoth,	.80	3.00			

GRASS SEEDS.

Red Clover.—Succeeds on any soil of moderate fertility; may be sown in the Fall or early in the Spring, on the snow just before its disappearance, by which the seed is distributed with regularity and carried down into the crevices of the soil. From six to ten pounds of good seed is required for an acre, more being necessary on old or stiff soils, than on new and lighter ones.

White Dutch Clover.—An excellent pasture grass, forming, in conjunction with Blue Grass, the finest and most nutritious food for sheep and cows. It succeeds on all rich, clay lands, if not too wet. Sow from five to eight pounds per acre.

Alsike, or Swedish.—This valuable variety is comparatively new, but is fast gaining great popularity. It is the most hardy of all the varieties, perennial, and absolutely refuses to winter-kill; is alike capable of resisting the extremes of drought and wet. The roots are fibrous and heads globular, resembling more the White than the Red Clover, except in size and may be described as a giant White Clover, with flesh-colored heads. It affords a large return in hay, is excellent for soiling, and for bees, is unsurpassed. Is also especially adapted for sowing on lands that are considered clover sick. Sow in the Spring or Fall, at the rate of five to eight pounds per acre.

Lucerne.—This variety is of French origin, and is used mostly for soiling purposes. Sow ten pounds per acre in the Spring.

Sweet Vernal Grass.—An invaluable adjunct for lawns. Mixed with Blue Grass and White Clover, it presents a beautiful appearance, and when in blossom, exhales a delightful fragrance. Should form a part of the mixed grasses in every lawn and door-yard.

Extra Clean Blue Grass.—The best pasture grass for our soil and climate, succeeding finely on our hill lands, and producing the most nourishing food for cattle, retaining its qualities till a late period in winter, and further south, affording abundant food throughout the

winter. In conjunction with White Clover, it forms the finest and closest of lawns; for this purpose an extra quantity of seed should be used, say twenty pounds of Blue Grass and ten of White Clover per acre. If sown by itself, fifteen pounds will be sufficient, sown early in the Spring.

Fine Mixed, for Lawns.—One of the most pleasing features connected with the garden, is a well kept lawn; but to secure the most desirable object, much depends upon the selection of such grasses as will present a fresh and luxuriant verdure throughout the season, without constantly requiring to be cut to prevent overgrowth. For this purpose, a mixture of several kinds of the finer grasses is most suitable. These we can supply ready mixed, of the best sorts and proper proportions of each. The quantity usually sown, is from one and a half to two bushels per acre. The thicker it is sown, the more perfect will be the lawn. The seed can be sown in Spring or Fall, but some coarse-growing crop, such as Oats or Millett, should be sown with it, to protect the young, tender blades from the scorching sun.

Timothy.—This is decidedly the best grass for hay, making a large return, on strong, rich clays of a medium state of moisture. It should be cut just as the blossom falls. Sow either in the Spring or Fall, at the rate of twelve to twenty quarts; or, if sown with Clover, about eight quarts of Timothy, with six or eight of Clover, per acre.

Red Top.—Though coarse, the Red Top is a valuable grass for low, wet meadows, producing a large return of good hay. Sow from sixteen to twenty-four quarts per acre.

Orchard Grass.—Valuable on all dry soils, and succeeds well in the shade. If for hay, it should be cut before the seed is hardened; it may be sown with Clover to advantage, as they ripen nearly together. Sow from one to one and a half bushels per acre.

Millet.—Requires a dry, light, rich soil, and grows two and a half to four feet high, with a fine bulk of stalks and leaves, and is excellent for foraging. Sow in drills or broadcast, from May 1st to June 20th, if for seed, or until the last of July, if for hay. For grain, sow in drills, eight to sixteen quarts per acre. If for hay, sow broadcast, sixteen to twenty-four quarts.

Hungarian Grass.—This is a species of Millet, growing less rank, with smaller stalks, often yielding two or three tons of hay per acre. It is getting very popular, and in the Western States is used extensively. Like the Millet, it is an annual, and requires to be sown every season, but will produce a larger return than almost any other crop. Sow and cultivate same as Millet.

GRAIN.

Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats and Buckwheat.—The prices of Grass Seeds and Grains are variable; but purchasers may depend on having them at the *lowest market rates*, and of the best quality.

WHALE OIL SOAP.

For preserving Plants, Flowering Shrubs, Vines, and particularly Rose Bushes from the destructive effects of Slugs, Grub Worms, etc.

Price per Box, 30 cents.

Tobacco Soap.

The most convenient, potent and cheapest specific for the destruction of Aphides, Red Spiders, Thrip, Rose-Bugs, Slugs, and all insects infesting plants; also an efficient specific for the destruction of Ticks and parasitic vermin on sheep and other domestic animals. One-pound bars, 50 cents, with directions for use.

Carbolic Disinfecting Soap.

The wonderful value of "Carbolic Acid," and the many purposes for which it may be used by all who are in any way connected with agricultural interests, should be better understood. It is the natural enemy of the lower forms of insect life and parasites of every description. It therefore kills and drives away Lice, Flies, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Ants, Bugs, Worms, Grubs, and all kinds of insects that annoy and destroy animals and plants. It is safe to use, and is cheap and effective. The soap, for destroying Lice on cattle, curing Mange, Scratches and Sores, is put up in 4 oz. cakes, for 20 cents; and 1 lb. bars for 60 cents.

Horace's Tobacco and Hellebore Insecticide.

IN PATENT BELLOWS BOX,

For Rose Bugs, Lice and Plant infesting Insects.

HORACE'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.

IN PATENT BELLOWS BOX.

For Ants, Croton Bugs, Lice in Animals, and Household pests.

These articles are of acknowledged reputation as the best for their respective uses. Being packed in a box which forms a durable Bellows, they are very effectively applied, and the price is not increased. The box may also be refilled. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

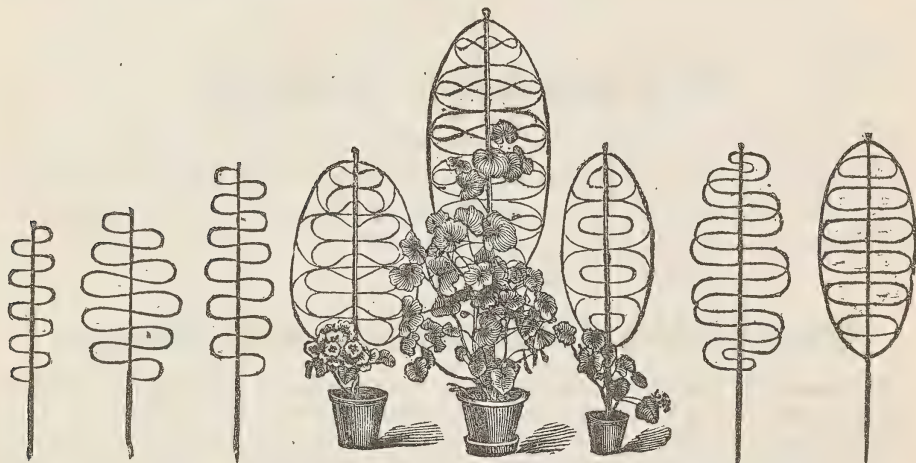
Trowbridge's Grafting Wax.

Put up in convenient rolls for use of 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds.

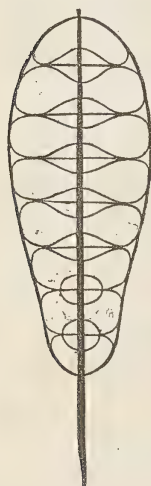
The above has been in use for a number of years, and is highly recommended. 40 cents per lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ pound packages, 20 cts. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound packages, 15 cents.

Pot, Plant & Garden Trellises,

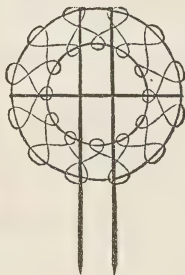
Descriptive Price List of our Regular Sizes. In ordering, the numbers will suffice.



No. 00. No. 00 wide. No. 0. No. 2. No. 3½. No. 1. No. 0 wide. No. 0½



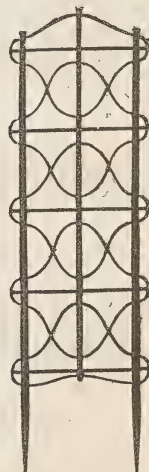
No. 5.



20 in. Ivy.



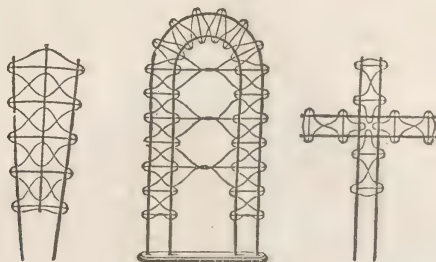
3½ ft. Fan.



5 ft. Veranda.

	Each.	Pr.	Doz.
No. 00.—This cut represents our smallest-sized, 18 in. stick, 3 1-2 in. wide.....	08	\$	75
No. 00 wide.—20 in. stick, 6 in. wide.....	10		1 00
No. 0.—24 in. stick, 5 in. wide.....	12		1 20
No. 0 wide.—24 in. stick, 8 in. wide.....	15		1 50
No. 0 1-2.—24 in. stick, 7 1-2 in. wide.....	20		2 00
No. 1.—This trellis is shown in cluster cut above, 20 in. stick, 10 in. wide, and is one of the best selling trellises we have.....	25		2 50
No. 2.—This trellis is also shown in cut, 24 in. stick, 14 in. wide.....	35		4 00
No. 3.—Same pattern as No. 3 1-2, 2 ft. stick, 13 in. wide.....	50		4 50
No. 3 1-2.—This is the centre trellis in cluster above, 3 1-2 ft. stick, 14 in. wide..	60		5 50
No. 4.—Same style as No. 5, 4 ft. stick, 15 in. wide.....	70		6 50
No. 5.—5 ft. stick, 18 in. wide.....	80		8 00
No. 6.—Same style as No. 5, 6 ft. stick, 20 in. wide.....	1 00		10 00
3 1-2 ft. Fan.—This cut represents the 3 1-2 ft. fan trellis, [4, 5 and 6 ft. also furnished].....	60		6 00
20 in. Ivy.—This cut represents the 20 in. Ivy trellis, 16 and 34 in. similar pattern.....	75		8 00
5 ft. Veranda Trellis.....	90		10 00

Of this style we make six regular sizes, viz: 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 ft. This is one of the most substantial as well as ornamental trellises we make, and is extensively used, being particularly adapted to high climbing shrubs and vines, and can be made of any desired size. Regular sizes, 18 to 20 inches wide. 6 feet, \$1.00 each; \$11.00 per doz. 7 feet, \$1.25 each; \$13.50 per doz. 8 feet, \$1.38 each; \$15.00 per doz.



2 ft. Veranda. Arch Top Ivy. 2 ft. Cross.

	Each.	Pr. Doz.
2 feet Veranda,.....	35c.	\$3.50
Arch Top Ivy,.....	1.00.	11.00
2 feet Cross,.....	35c.	3.50

PLANT STICKS.

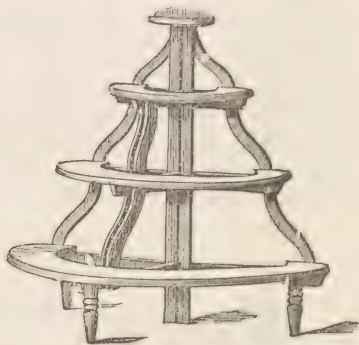
We have six different kinds of Plant Sticks, from two to six feet in length, used for supporting single stalks of roses, dahlias, &c.

2 feet, painted green,.....	30	cents per dozen,	1.75	pr. hundred.
2½ “ “	40	“ “	2.50	“
3 “ “	50	“ “	3.50	“
4 “ “	75	“ “	4.50	“
5 “ “	1.00	“ “	6.00	“
6 “ Dahlia,.....	1.25	“ “	9.00	“

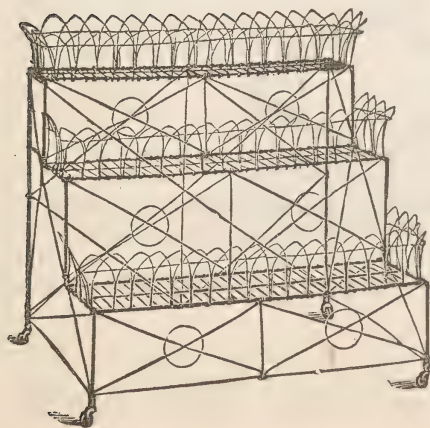
Folding Plant Stand.

4 Shelf, Price \$3.75.

5 " " 4.75.

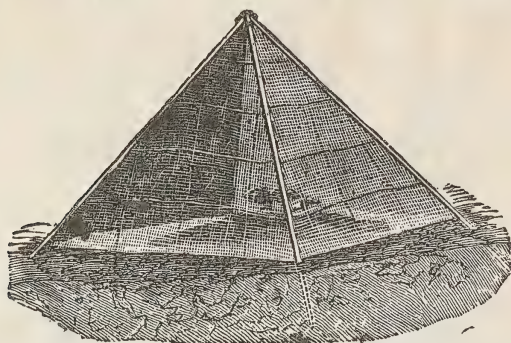


Wire Plant Stand.



Oblong with Centre Basket, each,	\$4.50
Three Step,.....	8.50
Three Step with Centre Basket,...	9.00
Oval “ “ “ ...	6.50
Triangular,.....	9.50
Half Circle,.....	8.50
Revolving,.....	10.00

BATES' FOLDING PLANT PROTECTOR.

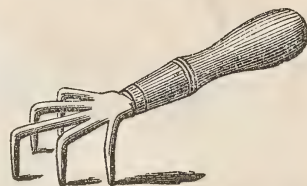


The great value of these simple and cheap articles for the protection of CUCUMBER, MELON, SQUASH, and other young plants, from the ravages of bugs and other insects, has been practically proved by many years use. They afford a sure protection from insects, and against injury from high winds, storm, and light frosts, while they admit the sun and air freely to the plants, and an early and vigorous growth is secured.

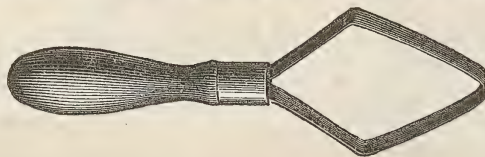
Size, 22 inches long; expansion at base, 19 inches. Price, per dozen, \$1.50.

Excelsior Weeder.

The only instrument that can be used to advantage among small and tender plants. This instrument will work well among rows of seedlings, among ornamental plants, or in any place where freedom from weeds is desired. It removes the weeds with far greater rapidity than in the usual manner, without injuring the plants or soiling the hands, and is in all respects one of the best instruments ever offered for this purpose. Price, 30 cents each.



Noyes' Hand Weeder.



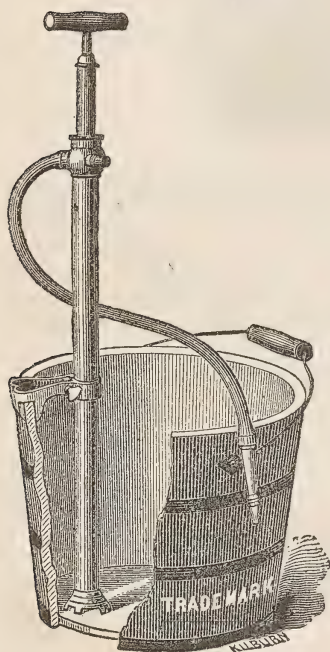
This implement is warranted to give satisfaction when used among rows of seedlings, among ornamental plants, or in any place where absolute freedom from weeds is the result desired to be obtained.

Price, 35 cents; by mail, 45 cents.

Dairy Thermometers, 35 and 40c. each.

JOHNSON'S Patent Force Pump

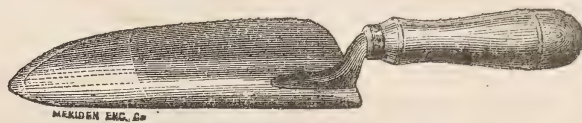
HAS NO EQUAL



For Washing Windows, Carriages,
Decks of Vessels, Etc. Wetting
Sails, Pumping water from Boats,
Forcing passages in clogged Water
Pipes, Watering Streets and Gar-
dens, Sprinkling Sidewalks, House
Plants, Lawns, &c.

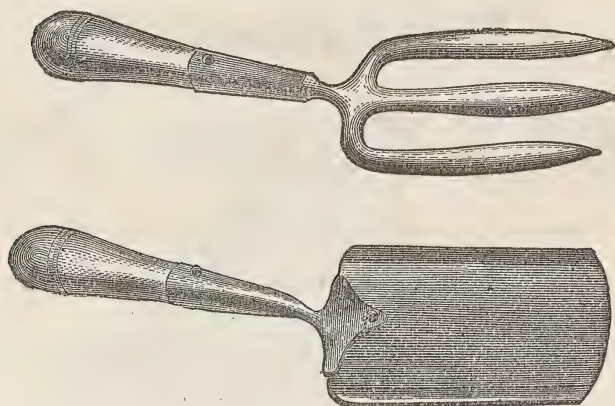
SPRINKLING FLUIDS AND LIQUIDS ON
TREES, SHRUBS & PLANTS,
FOR DESTROYING INSECTS.

Nothing can excel it for *all* purposes which a syringe can be used for in the *Greenhouse*. Throwing six gallons of water per minute with ease, makes it invaluable for all kinds of irrigation. Price \$9.00.



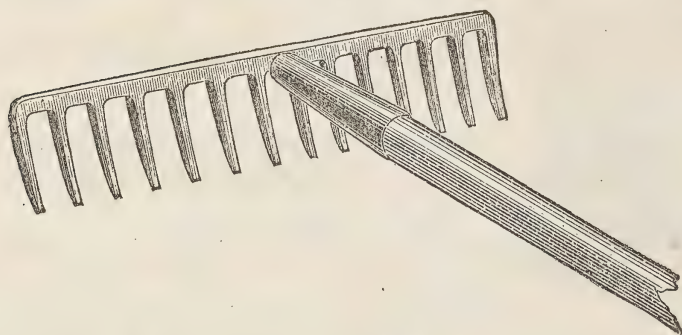
Cast Steel Garden Trowels.

No. 116,—6 inch,	-	-	-	-	each, 25 cts.
" 117,—7 "	-	-	-	-	" 30 cts.



Transplanting Spade and Fork.

Per pair, 35 cents.



Garden Rakes.

9 Teeth, 5 Feet Handle,	40c.
11 " 5½ " "	45c.
13 " 6 " "	50c.
15 " 6 " "	60c.

Pruning Saws, each, \$1.00.

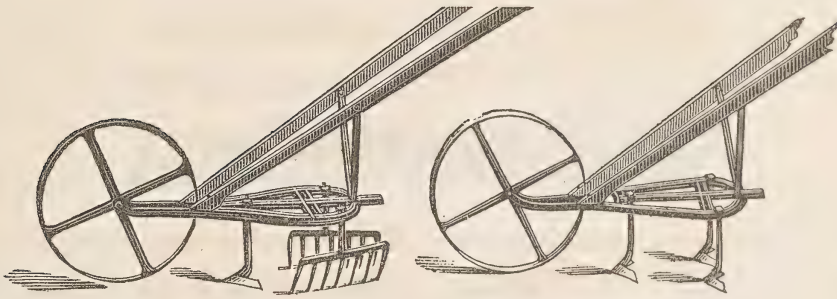
" Shears, 8 inch, \$1.00 ; 10 inch, \$1.25.

Vine Scissors, 6 inch, \$1.00 ; 7 inch, 1.25.

Hedge Shears, 7 inch, \$2.00 ; 8 inch, \$2.25 ; 9 inch, \$2.50 ; 10 inch, \$3.00.

Pruning and Budding Knives, 75c. \$1.00 ; and \$1.25 ; each.

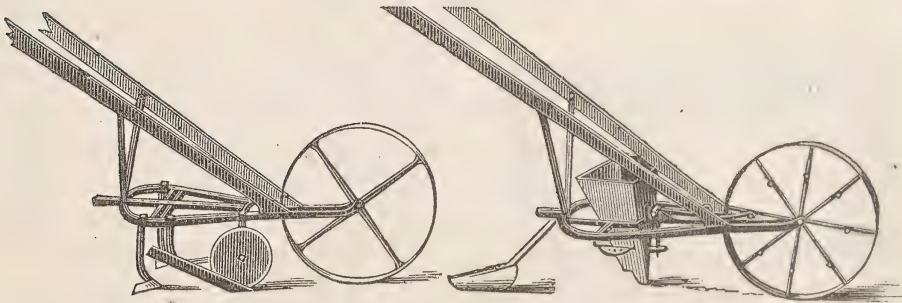
Garden Reels, \$1.25 ; each.



As a Weeder.

As a Cultivator.

Both Implements Combined, \$9.25.



With Strawberry Cutter, \$12.25.

With Seed Sower combined, \$15.35.

The Four Implements Combined, \$18.35. Seed Sower only, \$10.00.

COMSTOCK'S SEED SOWER, ETC.

The Comstock's Sower, with its attendant variety of cultivation tools, is the invention of a well known Connecticut seed-grower, and the popularity of these implements is due no more to their excellence than to the practical knowledge and reputation of the patentee.

The sowers may be had of us either as plain machines, or combined with any of the cultivating tools specified below.

The prices include packing, each machine being completely boxed when shipped.

These implements are of all metal except the handles; are light, neat and durable. They are made to a pattern, so that any of the parts can be duplicated.

Upon application we will furnish circulars describing the machines arranged in their various combinations, giving directions and many valuable suggestions to market gardeners and seed growers.

Floral Tools in Sets!

75 cts. to \$2.00 per Set.

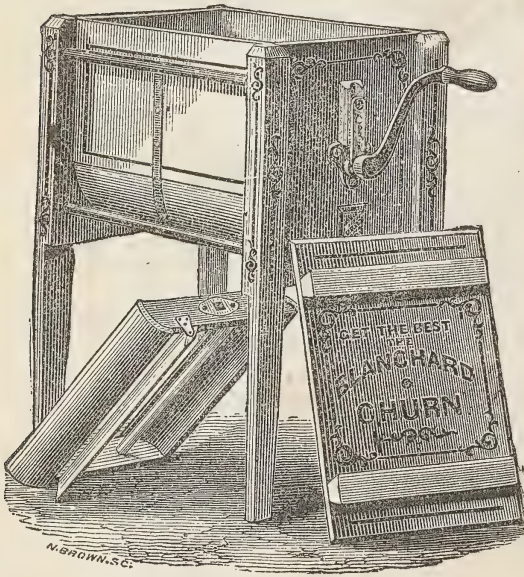
"Get the Best."

THE BLANCHARD CHURN

COMBINES more good qualities than any other Churn now made.

It has been made and used more than twenty years, and there are now in successful operation over

75,000.



No other Churn is made of as good materials, or as faithfully.

It cannot get out of order, because it is so simple.

Because it is so simple and thoroughly made, it is very durable.

It has no cog-wheels or gearing.

It works the Butter free from buttermilk in the Churn, without any change of dasher, quicker and better than it can be done by hand. It works in the salt in the same way. It is a

PERFECT AUTOMATIC BUTTER MAKER.

FIVE SIZES MADE.

No. 3, for about 2 gallons of cream,	\$5.00
No. 4, " 4 " "	6.00
No. 5, " 8 " "	7.00
No. 6, " 12 " "	9.00
No. 7, " 18 " "	11.00

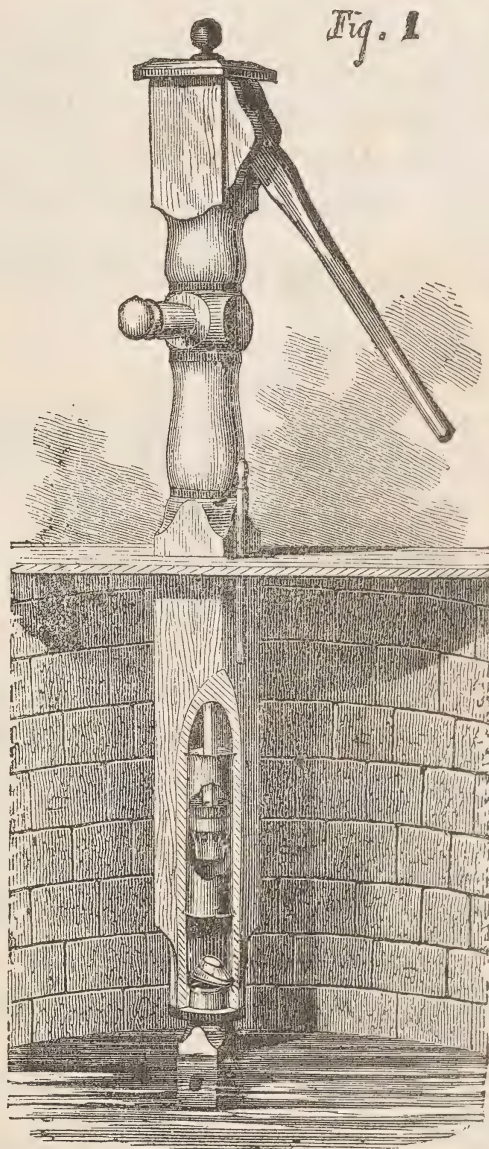
Pulleys for power, each, 2.50

KENDALL & WHITNEY, Portland,
General Agents for Maine.

LAFERTY'S PATENT FLEXIBLE METAL LINED Cucumber Wood Pump

Simple, Durable, Easy of Action, Cheap,

It works easier and throws more water than any other pump in use.



Agents for the State of Maine. Send for Circular.

Kendall & Whitney, - Portland,

The Cucumber Pump derives its name from the wood of which it is made. The Wild Cucumber Wood is peculiarly adapted for the purpose of a water drawer, it being very light and fine grained, yet the fibre is so tenacious that *it will not check or crack from exposure to the summer heat or winter cold.* It is universally conceded that the wood of the Cucumber Tree is superior to that of any other tree grown in the American forest for the construction of Wooden Pumps.

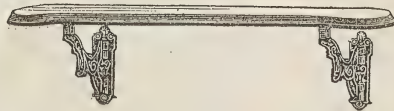
FLOWER POT BRACKET.



The Brackets swing so they can be easily swung out of the way of curtains. They are very substantially made, and strong enough to hold more than double the weight of Flower Pots that can be put on them. They hold from one to four Flower Pots. Finished in Bronze and Jappaned.

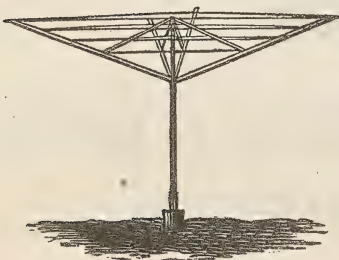
Price from 30 cents to \$3.00.

Flower-Pot Shelf & Brackets.



The Shelf is movable, so that the plants can be kept in the sun longer than if the shelf was stationary; and at night the shelf can be moved far enough out from the window, so that the curtain can be drawn down between window and plants, thus protecting the plants from the cold. If you wish to clean windows, you can lift the shelf and Brackets out of the sockets, thereby leaving nothing but the sockets up.

PRICE EACH, \$1.00.



Advance Clothes Dryer,

The best Clothes Dryer in use.

No. 1, each, \$4.00.

No. 2, " 5.00.

SECTIONS FOR MOWERS AND REAPERS.


At Manufacturers' Prices.



Farmers can have their orders promptly filled by sending directly to us for Sections for all kinds of Machines.

Sections will be polished on both sides, and stamped with the name of the Machine for which they are intended.

All Knives and Sections Warranted.

 In ordering send size of Section wanted.

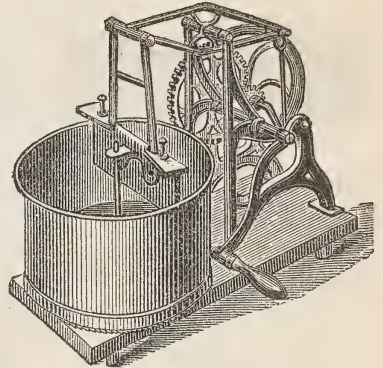
KENDALL & WHITNEY,
PORTLAND, ME.

THE AMERICAN Meat and Vegetable Chopper.

"SAVES ITS COST IN LABOR EVERY YEAR."

A good Meat and Vegetable Chopper for preparing the various articles of food which require chopping, such as Mince-meat, Salads, Hash, Fish, Fruit, and Vegetables of various kinds, has come to be considered as much of a necessity in every well conducted household as a Clothes wringer or a Cooking-stove.

For Hotels, Bakeries, Restaurants, and Public Institutions where large quantities of food are required, such a machine is absolutely indispensable.



It does not **grind** or **tear** the meat, leaving it in **strings**—a process extremely detrimental to its quality—but **cuts** it evenly, and as fine as may be desired.

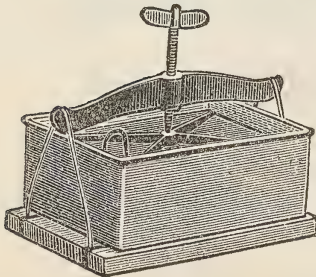
It can be used **at any season of the year** (in warm weather as well as cold,) without danger of heating or discoloring the meat.

More than 60,000 are now in use.

Every Machine is warranted perfect in construction, and to work as represented.

No. 1.	Small Family Size, 8 inch, Cylinder.....	\$6.00
" 2.	Large " " 10 " "	9.00
" 2½.	Hotel or Bakers " 13 " "	12.00
" 3.	Farmers' Sausage Cutter, 12 inch, Cylinder.....	15.00

STANDARD KITCHEN PRESS.



For Pressing Meats, Corned Beef, Leaf Lard, Dutch Cheese, Fruit, Wines, Jellies, Vegetables, Hops, Herbs, &c.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

THERE SHOULD BE A PIECE OF THIN CLOTH OR STRAINER SPREAD OVER THE ARTICLES WHEN PRESSING.

THIS IS THE
SIMPLEST AND CHEAPEST PRESS IN THE MARKET.

No Family can afford to do without one after once using it.

Price, \$1.50.

WHITE MOUNTAIN ICE CREAM FREEZER!

The WHITE MOUNTAIN FREEZER has three motions; the centre shaft has lifter arms which beat the Cream and throw it from the centre to the outside. The second beater scrapes the can and has also lifters attached to scrapers which lighten the Cream and throw it to the centre, the can turning in an opposite direction from the second beater.

The Cream when frozen is ready for the table and far superior to any ever made from any other inventions, the middle being frozen the same as the outside.

Bear in mind that there are no wooden scrapers on our beaters to get sour, wear out, drop off, and get lost.

SIZES AND PRICES.

Family Size.

2 quarts,.....	\$3.50
3 quarts,.....	4.50
4 quarts,.....	5.50
6 quarts,.....	7.00
8 quarts,.....	10.00

Hotel and Restaurant Size.

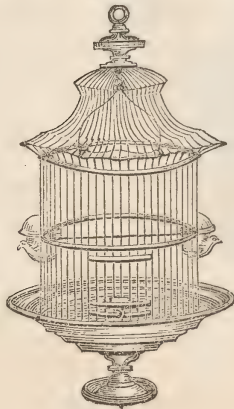
12 quarts,.....	\$17.00
18 quarts, on tub.....	25.00
18 quarts, on platform.....	30.00
24 quarts,.....	30.00

Sands' Patent Egg Beater, 45 Cents Each.

We keep constantly
on hand a large
variety of

BIRD CAGES,

And Cage Hooks.



Price of Cages from
65c. to \$10.00.

CAGE HOOKS,

From 10c to 40c.



Feather-Fiber Dusters.

A cheap, neat and efficient Duster.

The feather supports the Fiber, retains shape, and stiffens it at the end to remove dust.

Price from 25 to 60 cents.

GARDEN VASES!

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

From \$2.00 to \$20.00 each.

WATER SPRINKLER.



1 Quart.....	\$0.35
2 "	0.60
3 "	0.65
4 "	0.80
6 "	1.00
10 "	1.25
12 "	1.40
16 "	1.75

All our Sprinklers are made with MOVABLE HEADS, which *unscrew* with an *eighth* turn. There is no joint in the tube, and NO LEAKING. The screw is of zinc and *will not rust*. It is removed at a touch and the holes cleansed. The additional cost is more than made up by ITS GREAT CONVENIENCE.

We have made arrangements for supplying all kinds of greenhouse plants at short notice. Our stock of Verbenas comprises all the best varieties in cultivation, and will be strong and healthy.

Price List of Vegetable Plants.

All Plants at the Risk of the Purchaser.—No orders will be accepted unless accompanied with the cash. No Plants sent **C. O. D.** Freight on all packages by express to be paid by the purchaser.

	Per doz.	Per hund.
Cabbage Plants,.....		.30
Cauliflower "	15c.	\$1.00
Celery "		1.00
Pepper "	15c.	1.00
Tomato "	36c.	2.50
" " Extra, one doz. in each box,...	50c.	

Price List of Flower Plants !

SEEDLINGS.

	Per doz.
Aster,.....	25c.
Pinks,.....	25c.
Petunia,.....	25c.
Zinnia,.....	25c.
Balsam,.....	25c.
Phlox,.....	25c.
Stocks,.....	25c.
Pansies,.....	50c.
Verbena,.....	50c.
Amaranths,.....	25c.
Snapdragon,.....	25c.
Golden Eternal,.....	25c.
Ageratum,.....	25c.

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Common Pots of all Sizes, Single or by the Hundred.

GLAZED POTS,

A full Assortment.

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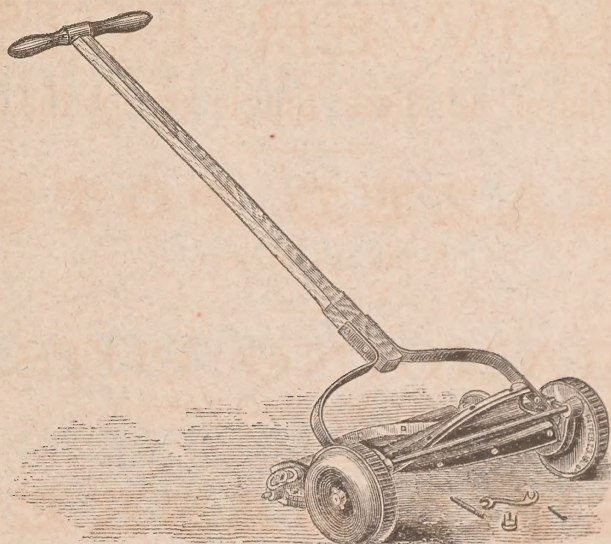
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We warrant every machine of this style unconditionally. If it does not work in a perfectly satisfactory manner, after a reasonable trial, we will change it for a machine of ANY OTHER PATTERN.

<i>Width of Cut.</i>	<i>Style.</i>	<i>Power Required.</i>	<i>Weight.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
10 inch.	Roller.	A Lady.	28 lbs.	\$15 00
14 "	6½ inch driving wheels,	A Youth.	37 "	20 00
16 "	" " "	One Man.	41 "	22 00
18 "	" " "	"	46 "	24 00
20 "	" " "	"	50 "	26 00
15 "	8 inch " "	"	52 "	25 00

TABLE,

Showing the Quantity of Seed usually Sown to an Acre.

Herdgrass, Timothy.....	¼ to ½ bus.	Carrot.....	2½ to 3 lbs.
Redtop.....	½ to 1 "	Beet.....	4 to 6 "
Red Clover.....	6 to 10 lbs.	Parsnip.....	3 to 6 "
White Clover.....	5 to 8 "	Onion.....	4 to 6 "
Lucerne.....	10 "	Ruta Baga.....	1 "
Orchard Grass.....	.1 to 1½ bus.	Turnip	1 to 1½ bus.
Blue Grass.....	½ to 1 "	Beans.....	1½ to 2 bus.
Rye Grass.....	1 to 1½ "	Peas.....	1½ to 2 "
Wheat.....	1½ to 2 "	Oats.....	2 to 3 "
Barley	1½ to 2 "	Rye.....	1¼ to 1½ "
Buckwheat.....	1 to 1½ "	Millet.....	¼ to ¾ "

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